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## Watergate Prober Clears Ford Over Vote-Gift Charges

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP)—The Watergate Special Prosecutors' Office announced today that it has closed its investigation of President Ford's finances after finding no evidence to substantiate an allegation that he misappropriated campaign funds as a congressman.

In a brief written statement tracing the course of the investigation, Special Prosecutor Charles Ruff concluded: "The evidence developed... was not corroborative of the allegation in which it was predicated. Nor did evidence disclosed during the inquiry into that allegation give reason to believe that any other violations of law had occurred, accordingly, the matter has now been closed, and counsel for the President has been so advised."

[President Ford will hold a televised news conference late tonight to comment on the closing of the probe of his congressional campaign finances, the Associated Press reported, and to answer questions on that and other issues, the White House announced.]

**Cloud Is Removed**  
The announcement, delivered almost exactly three months after the special prosecutor's inquiry began, removed a political cloud that has been hanging over the President since the Wall Street Journal disclosed on Sept. 21 that Mr. Ford's campaign finances were under investigation.

The probe, according to Mr. Ruff's announcement, centered on information from an informant that contributions from "certain named unions" had been transmitted to political committees in Mr. Ford's home district "with the understanding that they would be passed on to Mr. Ford for his personal use."

The informant, who originally made his allegation to an agent of the FBI, was not identified in the statement. "Investigation has revealed no apparent motive on the part of this individual to fabricate," it said.

Knowledgeable sources have identified those unions as the International Union of Marine Engineers, Beneficial Association, two powerful maritime groups that were Mr. Ford's largest political contributors in the period under investigation, 1972.

**Union Records**  
Records from both unions, as well as three Republican political committees in Mr. Ford's former congressional district, the 5th in Michigan, were subpoenaed by the special prosecutor during the probe.

Mr. Ruff's announcement disclosed that the special prosecutor



Charles Ruff, special Watergate prosecutor.

sought and received from the White House "certain information relating to the President's personal finances."

In addition, the statement said, White House counsel Philip Buchen authorized the Internal Revenue Service to provide—at Mr. Ruff's request—a report of its 1973 audit of Mr. Ford's income tax returns for 1967-72.

Information from all those sources, plus FBI interviews with officials of the campaign organizations and grand jury testimony by at least one union official, did not turn up evidence to corroborate the allegation that Mr. Ford had misappropriated campaign funds.

Earlier, the chairman of the House Banking Committee said that President Ford should make a prompt, public explanation of conflicting accounts about Mr. Ford's role in blocking a 1972 congressional investigation of the laundering of money in the Watergate scandal.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., said in a statement issued in Milwaukee (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Syrians Hit Outskirts Of Beirut

Village of Alei Is Next Target

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Syrian tanks and infantry supported by heavy artillery fire today fought Palestinian guerrillas in a house-to-house battle in Bhandoun, a resort town of solid stone-faced villas and hotels strung out along the Damascus highway, 14 miles east of Beirut.

A tank column was reported to have broken through at the fringes of the town and to have pushed to a point called al-Matnan, a cluster of houses halfway to the bigger town of Alei, two miles away.

After nightfall, the Palestinian High Command said that fighting continued in Bhandoun—a phrase that in the past has meant that remaining guerrillas would pull out later under cover of darkness.

The Palestinian command reported that Syrian planes had flown low over Palestinian positions in Bhandoun for the first time in the war, but had not bombed or strafed.

**Next Target**  
The Syrians' next target is Alei, where the Palestinians had their regional command post until yesterday and where Kamal Jumblat, the Lebanese leader and implacable enemy of Syria, had his political headquarters.

Alei is clustered on a 2,000-foot ridge directly above Beirut. A steep slope of terraced orchards, cedar brush and many deep gulleys drops to the airport south of the capital.

As they had done yesterday, the Syrians advanced behind a curtain of shelling and fire from dug-in tank positions higher along the highway above Bhandoun.

Today the back roads winding up the slope toward Alei were under constant pounding almost all the way to the capital.

**Militias in Footfills**  
Rightist Christian militias in the foothills just beneath Alei, and thus closer to Beirut, also kept the Palestinians positions under fire. The encirclement of Moslem west Beirut, the bastion of the Palestinians, thus was nearly complete today.

The residents here are now completely locked in. The museum, the only crossing point between west and east Beirut that had been open to those willing to risk their lives, was closed by both sides more than a week ago. Any car venturing into the debris-strewn no-man's-land was shot at from the other side.

The airport has been closed for four months. The road to Damascus—even the back roads—became impassable when the Syrians launched their offensive yesterday.

That leaves the port of Sidon, 26 miles to the south. But Israeli gunboats have been stopping and occasionally diverting ships sailing to and from there for several months.

**Tank Column**  
Today, moreover, a Syrian tank column reached Abra, only four miles east of Sidon, and the Arab peace-keeping force stationed there was pulled out. According to reliable reports, this is the Syrian column which jumped off from Jezine Tuesday and took Roum, the last natural defense line of the Palestinians in the foothills east of Sidon.

The only open question now is whether the Syrian troops will be content to encircle Beirut or whether they will enter the city. If they push into the capital without a negotiated agreement with the Palestinian leaders, it may lead to the worst bloodbath in the 18-month war.



A DAY LATER—Workers yesterday looking for the bodies of victims in wreckage of a building that was shattered when a cargo plane hit it Wednesday in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

## Plane Plowed Into Soccer Players in Bolivia

SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Oct. 14 (AP)—Government officials reported today that 101 persons were killed along with the three U.S. crewmen when a chartered cargo jet plowed through a street crowd and crashed into young soccer players at practice.

The three U.S. crewmen of the Boeing 707 were among the dead in the disaster yesterday. The district governor's office said that 83 persons were hospitalized. Officials said that it was the worst aviation disaster in Bolivia's history.

President Hugo Banzer arrived from Santa Cruz, 350 miles southeast of La Paz, ordered three days of national mourning and said he would lead the funeral procession.

The plane was owned by Jet Power Inc. of Miami and was being operated by another Miami firm, Rodol Enterprises, for the Bolivian company Lloyd Aereo Boliviano. After delivering oil-well machinery and other cargo from Houston, it had taken off empty at 1:30 p.m. yesterday from the airport on the edge of the city when it crashed.

## Three Americans Win Nobel Prizes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14 (AP)—Two U.S. medical researchers and a U.S. economist were named today as winners of Nobel Prizes. The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences awarded the economics prize to Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, a conservative economist. The 64-year-old native of Brooklyn writes a weekly column for Newsweek magazine.

The Caroline Institute announced that the medicine prize was awarded to Dr. Baruch Blumberg, 51, of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and Dr. Carleton Gajdusek, 53, of the National Institute for Neurological Diseases at Bethesda, Md., "for their discoveries concerning new mechanisms for the origin and dissemination of infectious diseases."

The economics prize was established by the Swedish Central Bank in 1968 to mark its 200th anniversary. Americans have won or shared in six of the awards.

Since 1961, the other five Nobel Prizes—in medicine, physics, chemistry, literature and peace—were established by the will of Alfred Nobel, a Swede who invented dynamite, and have been given since 1901 from the income of a \$9-million fund he established.

All the prizes this year carry an award of 681,000 kronor (about \$160,000).

Mr. Friedman was honored "for his achievements in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy." The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences said.

But the Nobel committee meeting to ratify his award—usually a formally-lasted almost two hours. Informed sources said that some members raised strong objections to his political roles, most notably as adviser to conservative politicians, and for

the demands of the Third World for a "new economic order"—a reform of relations between developed and developing countries to encourage economic growth.

"To ensure accelerated development, two general conditions are necessary: first, far-reaching internal changes of a social, political and institutional character in the developing countries, and second, significant changes in the world economic order," the report stated.

**Closing the Gap**  
"Accelerated development leading to a substantial reduction of the income gap between the developing and developed countries can only be achieved by a combination of both these conditions. Clearly, each of them taken separately is insufficient, but when developed hand in hand, they will be able to produce the desired outcome."

The report, entitled "The Future of the World Economy," is being issued by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The mass of computerized data contributing to the study is to be retained and constantly updated to assist member governments in their own economic planning over the next two decades.

"Our aim is to introduce realism into economic development plans," Mr. Leontief, a professor of economics at New York University, explained in announcing publication of the study.

As such, it is bound to generate controversy among economists and politicians alike during the discussions of economic interdependence and cooperation—the so-called "North-South" debate, which has largely supplanted the "East-West" conflict at the UN.

Since 1972, when the private study group called the Club of Rome published its "Limits to Growth" analysis, economists have argued whether its warn-

ings were justified, particularly as they seemed to threaten the hopes of the Third World for higher living standards.

**Seemed to Retreat**  
Last April, the Club of Rome seemed to retreat from its more pessimistic conclusions—as did another of the early Gormans, Herman Kahn of the Hudson Institute, in his latest study of future trends published in May.

Mr. Leontief rejected the label "optimistic" for his study, since the reforms proposed would require profound efforts by rich and poor nations alike. But the analysis seemed to flesh out the concept recently developed by the Club of Rome: the desirability of "organic growth" that takes account of improving the basic quality of life and avoiding pollution.

The economics—and hence living standards—in both rich and poor sectors of the world would collapse in the years which are

## China Appeals For Party Unity; Silent on Arrests

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 14 (NYT)—China's provinces have begun broadcasting strongly worded appeals for party unity and warning against "splitism," as Chinese officials continued their silence today on reports that at least four senior leftist leaders had been arrested.

Runners spread in Peking about the extent of the arrests with several embassies reporting they had been informally told by Chinese sources that 12 officials had been detained.

But there was no way to confirm the stories and diplomats said that the information on the additional group was less solid than on the original four, which included Chiang Ching, the widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Chang Chun-chiao, the senior deputy premier.

The leftists have reportedly been accused of fabricating a quotation of last will of Mao to help keep themselves in power. Among the new provincial broadcasts, one of the most forceful was from Shensi Province in the northwest. It charged that "the ringleaders of all opportunist lines always erect mountain strongholds, organize factions and sabotage the unity of the party."

"They always play various tricks, wave red flags to oppose the red flag and engage in intrigues and conspiracies in a big way," the Shensi radio continued. "We must unite very closely around the party center headed by comrade Hua Kuofeng and resolutely uphold the unity of the party."

**No Details Given**  
None of the broadcasts indicated who might be engaging in conspiracies or what had happened in Peking during the last few days to lead to the urgent stress on unity.

But another broadcast, from Hunan, warned that anyone "who tampers with Chairman Mao's instructions, pursues revisionism and sabotages our party's unity, is only lifting a rock to drop it on his own feet." This was a paraphrase of a similar warning in a major editorial on Sunday, after the arrests are believed to have taken place.

Analysts here were particularly struck by the repeated use in all the broadcasts of a quotation from Mao that was originally issued in 1971 after the reported coup attempt by Lin Biao, the then-defense minister. Known as the "three do's and three don'ts," it reads: "Practice Marxism, not revisionism, unite and don't split, be open and above-board, don't intrigue and conspire."

Mr. Hua has used it in his own recent speeches and presumably because Chinese are aware of the rights it carries a clear implication to many that someone has been engaged in a plot.

Despite this prevalence of rumors, however, analysts cautioned that it might be a long time before Peking will announce what actually happened.

Analysts believe there are strong indications that a meeting of most members of the Central Committee is taking place this week in Peking. It was apparently called to ratify the selection of Mr. Hua as chairman by the Politburo, but it could also debate the problem of what to do with the arrested leaders—if that is what really happened—and select other officials to take their places.

The four leftists most clearly believed to have been detained were all members of the Politburo. In addition to Miss Chiang and Mr. Chang, they were Wang Huiwen, a former textile-mill cadre whom Mr. Hua made the second-ranking member of the party, and Yao Wen-yuan, a propagandist.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## If Blacks Refuse Plan, Kissinger Reportedly Gave Rhodesia Assurances of Aid

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 14 (WP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was reported here today to have given Prime Ian Smith assurances that the United States would change its attitude toward its isolated white minority government if black nationalists reject the U.S.-British package for a settlement to the dispute.

An authoritative Rhodesian government source said "it was made clear" to Mr. Smith during his talks with Mr. Kissinger in Pretoria last month that Washington would show "sympathy" for the problems of the white regime if it accepted the step-point plan for a two-year transition to black majority rule and the nationalists did not.

The source said that his government understood this U.S. "sympathy" would include support for the lifting of economic sanctions on Rhodesia and "logistical support" for its war against Soviet-backed nationalist guerrillas.

He indicated that the white government expected such U.S. logistical support to take the form primarily of helping it to obtain war supplies from other countries "such as France" rather than any direct U.S. involvement. South Africa presently provides almost all of the regime's arms.

**Scheduled for Oct. 26**  
His comments left unclear just how precise the Kissinger commitment to a change in U.S. policy toward Rhodesia might have been or whether the Smith government was making assumptions of its own about a possible new U.S. posture in the event of a collapse in the talks which are

scheduled to get under way in Geneva Oct. 26.

His comments, made in a background interview with the Rhodesian press, were made at the same time as South African Prime Minister John Vorster signaled his backing for Mr. Smith on a strict interpretation of the Kissinger plan as a package deal that must be accepted, as is, by the nationalists.

If the nationalists press for changes in the terms of the plan, Mr. Vorster said, then "we must expect the constitutional talks in Geneva will fail." But he added, "if the terms suggested by Smith are accepted, then I (Vorster) am honored, then I (Kissinger) am honored, then I (the Rhodesian government) am honored."

**Russia Launches Two Cosmonauts Into Earth Orbit**  
MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched two men into earth orbit aboard Soyuz-28, the 28th manned mission.

The news agency said that the craft was piloted by air force Lt. Col. Vladimir Kodor, 34, along with flight engineer Valery Ryzhikov, 37, a navy lieutenant colonel.

Soyuz-28 blasted off from Baikonur space center in central Kazakhstan at 11:40 A.M. local time. The launch was aimed at continuing scientific and technical research and experiments with the orbiting scientific station Salyut-6.

It said that the Soyuz-28 crewmen are feeling well and that they had started the flight program.

## Tougher Controls Rumored

## U.K. Economy Hurt Further By Deficit Rise, Strike Threat

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Britain's battered economy stumbled again today. The government reported a \$118-million rise in its monthly trade deficit, the miners threatened to strike and the pound dropped to \$1.64, just a fraction of a cent above its record low.

Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government is now beginning to look unsure about its once-heralded economic policy that brought down the inflation rate but that still has not delivered the promised export-led boom.

The widespread in government and banking circles now that Mr. Callaghan is considering tough new import controls, a move he has steadfastly refused to consider.

**Most Serious Crisis**  
"We are facing the most serious economic crisis in the postwar period," Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative party leader, told the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

What is happening to British exports is typified by British Leyland. The nationalized automobile company has not let the prices of the cars it sells to the United States—its biggest foreign market—decline along with the pound.

"We leave them the same and take more profit," a company official said. "It makes money for us, which is quite something."

**Sold Fewer Cars**  
Leyland, in fact, sold 11 per cent fewer cars in the United States this year through September than it did during the same period last year. Total sales are up somewhat because an inexpensive Marina was withdrawn from the market and the company is pushing more costly Jaguars, MGs and Triumphs.

Currency market anticipation this morning of a higher trade deficit than the government's expected \$600 million sent the pound falling toward a two-cent loss from yesterday's close of \$1.6345. It ended today at \$1.6408, little (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Police in London Undergoing New Corruption Probe

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Scotland Yard's internal investigation branch is carrying out a new corruption probe among detectives, officers said today.

"The inquiry has lasted three weeks so far," a spokesman commented.

The investigation is the latest in a long series launched by the police commissioner, Sir Robert Mark, into corruption in London's force of 23,000 police.

When he took over 4 1/2 years ago, he vowed to root out crooked officers. Since then more than 400, some of them senior officers, have been indicted or thrown out of the force and 36 have been convicted.

JOHN J. S. D.



## Seeks to End 'Garrison Mentality'

## Haig Says NATO Will Improve Readiness

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., supreme allied commander in Europe, said yesterday that there were serious readiness deficiencies within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including what he described as "a garrison mentality" among the troops.

The shortcomings, he said, are "exacerbated" by trends toward "a diminished cushion of warning time" of an impending attack by the Warsaw Pact forces.

In a speech before the annual meeting of the Army Association, Gen. Haig said, however, that the NATO command was taking steps to improve the readiness of the conventional forces, and he cautioned against any hasty change in strategic doctrine.

The Haig speech was an oblique response to critics who argue that the NATO forces are unprepared for a blitzkrieg and that the alliance should shift its strategic emphasis to preparing for a short, intensive war in Europe.

This theme has been expounded recently by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and by Lt. Gen. James Hollingsworth, a former corps commander in South Korea, in a still secret report to the army staff.

In a recent speech, for example, Sen. Nunn who will soon



Gen. Alexander Haig

leave on another inspection trip to the NATO command, said that current NATO planning assumptions, which project 28 days of warning time followed by a conflict of one to six months' duration, "appear to be increasingly unrealistic."

He suggested that the alliance's forces should be prepared "for an intense war of two or three weeks preceded by only a few days' warning time, while retaining sufficient reserves to deal with a war of extended duration."

The thrust of Gen. Haig's

speech was that the current deficiencies in countering a short, intense war did not dictate a change in NATO's basic strategy or assumptions.

The command, he said, has undertaken a broad, three-pronged program to increase the readiness of the forces.

"We are urgently seeking to break the grip of the long-standing complacency" that has built up among the forces during a period of prolonged peace in Europe, he said. In addition, he added, steps are being taken to overcome the "disparities" in doctrine, equipment and tactical dispositions that have grown among the NATO forces, and plans are being laid for rapid reinforcement of those forces in time of war.

## A Range of Capabilities

Contending that an "effective" strategy "requires a full range of military capabilities," the general cautioned against adopting "in haste doctrinal or postural prescriptions which we might subsequently regret at length. He also said, "We must be careful in our efforts to make much-needed improvements in our conventional posture to seek the achievable and not the perfect—lest we breed despair at the magnitude of the task rather than determination to see it through."

Gen. Haig said that the Atlantic Alliance was "at something of a watershed."

"On this side of the Atlantic, the end of our long preoccupation with Southeast Asia has left us with a novel sense of the limits of American power," he said.

"On the other side of the Atlantic, tremendous socio-economic changes likewise suggest the utter necessity for concerted Atlantic Community action. And for both us and our allies, this sense of interdependence is becoming reinforced by a growing awareness of the relentless growth in sheer Soviet military power," he said.

## Turks, Syrians In Border Clash

GAZIANTEP, Turkey, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Turkish and Syrian troops fought a nightlong border battle near Kilis in southeast Turkey today, Turkish officials said.

One man died in the intermittent exchanges of small-arms fire that began shortly before midnight yesterday and continued until midmorning today, the officials said.

They said the shooting began when Turkish border guards challenged someone approaching their position from the Syrian side of the border.



SANCTION BUSTER—Officially the Zambia-Rhodesia border has been closed since 1973 when Zambia enforced trading sanctions. Unofficially, two or three trains a day shuttle between the two countries. This one was photographed at Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, on the border near the bridge across Zambesi River at the falls.

## 'Doomsday Economics' Dealt Blow by UN Resources Study

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continue to grow through the rest of the century, according to the Leontief analysis. "But a tiny sacrifice by the developed world—less than 1 per cent in growth rate—would produce a very high percentage increase in the developing countries' growth rate," Mr. Leontief said.

Some 15 international economists from Europe, both East and West, Japan, the United States and leading Third World countries are to convene here next week to start planning specific steps for utilizing the newly codified data.

The Leontief study was financed by contributions of nearly \$500,000 from the government of the Netherlands, the Ford Foundation and the UN Secretariat.

Unlike earlier academic analyses, which attempt to extrapolate future developments from existing trends, this study started by assuming a desired goal: cutting in half the existing gap between rich and poor nations in per capita gross national product by the end of this century.

Working backward, Mr. Leon-

tief and his team calculated the specific economic and organizational steps necessary to reach that goal from present conditions.

This involved use of the complex technique of input-output analysis which Mr. Leontief pioneered and for which he won the Nobel Prize. Basically, this technique draws its conclusions from the interactions of vast amounts of statistical and mathematical data, instead of relying upon theoretical constructions of how national economies should behave.

The major changes called for in the Third World involve agriculture—programs of land reclamation and irrigation, public and private investment, credit facilities, supply of machinery and farm equipment and resettlement of agricultural labor. Given such reforms, the study found that "doubling and trebling of land productivity is a realistic technical and organizational possibility."

On environmental concerns arising out of increasing industrialization, the authors concluded that "although pollution is a grave problem for humanity, it is a technologically manageable problem," and that "the economic cost of keeping pollution within manageable limits is relatively high but not unbearable."

## Troop-Cut Talks Held

VIENNA, Oct. 14 (UPI).—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators met today for the 114th time in their docketed talks on reducing armed forces in central Europe. No progress was reported.

## Rightists to Rally On Anniversary Of Franco Death

MADRID, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The 500,000-member Confederation of Civil War Veterans today called on the Spanish people to join in a rightist rally marking the first anniversary of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death.

The appeal was the first official confirmation of reports that rightist groups have started mobilizing Franco supporters throughout the country for what some of them have referred to as a march on Madrid on the anniversary, Nov. 20.

The veterans said that the "obligatory" acts planned by the government for the occasion will not be enough. It said that there must be a "separate act of fervid remembrance by the Spanish people" as a "test of national affirmation in the face of separatist, class struggle, political parties, foreign interference, the destruction of [Franco's] state and terrorism." Franco has become "the object of ingratitude, treason and defamation," it added.

The veterans, led by Falangist chief Jose Antonio Giron, also served notice that they would ignore any eventual ban on the gathering.

## Ford Cleared By Probers

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waiver yesterday that Mr. Ford should also conduct a special inquiry into the squelching of the 1972 investigation by Rep. Henry's committee, which then was headed by Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas, who died last year.

Former White House Counsel John Dean 3d said yesterday on a television show that Richard Cook, former chief lobbyist for the Nixon White House in the House of Representatives, was "the man who did the leg work" and dealt with then House Minority Leader Ford, among others, about blocking the Patman investigation.

During confirmation hearings on his nomination to become vice-president, Mr. Ford acknowledged meeting with Republican members of the Banking Committee about the inquiry, but he said he did so on his own initiative and denied he was contacted in the effort by the White House staff.

Now a lobbyist for Lockheed, Mr. Cook accused Dean of "cheap huckstering" for his just-published Watergate book, "Blind Ambition." Mr. Cook said that "despite John Dean's repeated and frantic requests, I never spoke with Mr. Ford about the need to deny Mr. Patman's request for subpoena power."

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen was quoted as saying that Mr. Ford would stand by his congressional testimony.

## Highest French Court Rejects Killers' Appeal

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The highest French court today rejected the appeal of Marcelin Horniche and Joseph Keller, who were sentenced to death last June for the 1972 murder of British tourists Robert Lettier and his fiancée, Joyce Jaffe.

The two convicted murderers will die by the guillotine unless they receive a pardon from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, court officials said.

## Seveso Plant Owner To Pay \$12 Million

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The Swiss Givaudan Co., which owns the Italian chemical factory at Seveso, where an explosion last July contaminated an area with a poisonous gas, today announced a 30-million-Swiss-franc (\$12.3-million) fund to pay for the damage.

More than 700 persons have been evacuated from the area.

## Silva Mind Control in Paris

A scientifically based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition, creativity, ESP, and enables relief of tension, headaches, migraines and control of diet and smoking habits.

It's easiest, constructive. 800,000 graduates in U.S. Includes hundreds of lawyers, physicians, bankers and university faculty. The course will be given by Peggy Middleton in Paris in English Oct. 19-24.

## Free Introductory Lectures in Paris

Monday, Oct. 18, at 8 p.m.

11 Avenue Vavin, parallel to Rue Vavin, opposite S.W. Corner of Luxembourg Gardens.

Information: in Paris, telephone 364-39-37. Please call only 9-10 a.m. 5-7 p.m. Write: Madame Darnaud, 46 Ave. de Suffren, 75015 Paris.

## If Blacks Refuse Plan

## Kissinger Reportedly Gave Rhodesia Assurances of Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

believes the talks will be a success.

Another hint of renewed South African support appeared today in local press reports that said the congestion on South Africa's railway lines, responsible for serious delays in shipping Rhodesian goods abroad, was steadily easing. The congestion, which began in June, is widely suspected here to have been a subtle South African method of applying economic pressure on Mr. Smith to come to terms with the nationalists.

Rhodesian government sources are frank to admit that Mr. Smith's strategy toward the Geneva talks is to fulfill to the letter his side of the bargain with Mr. Kissinger, but not to make any more concessions to nationalist demands for basic changes in the U.S.-British settlement plan.

Some of the nationalist leaders are demanding black rather than continuing white control of the Ministries of Defense and Law and Order, while others have rejected outright the Kissinger proposals.

The Rhodesian government apparently believes that, if it sticks to the letter of its bargain, the United States and South Africa will be obliged to help it, at least when the Geneva conference collapses.

"We do expect economic and moral support," said the government source, "and, of course, the lifting of sanctions."

Todd John ANC Group

SALISBURY, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Garfield Todd, a former Rhodesian prime minister who had been restricted to his farm on security grounds, has joined a black nationalist delegation to the conference in Geneva, a nationalist spokesman said today.

New Zealand-born Mr. Todd, 55, will act as political adviser to the African National Congress delegation, headed by Joshua Nkomo. A statement issued by the group

## Russia, Angola In Joint Stand on Southern Africa

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union and Angola have issued a joint statement opposing "the interference of reactionary forces" in southern Africa, Tass said today.

The statement and a six-point agreement were issued at the close of an official visit here by Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who has gone to Bulgaria.

Although considerable space in the statement was given to sentiments opposing imperialism and racism in southern Africa, its tone was mild, in the view of Western observers, avoiding the sharp rhetoric that filled the Soviet press during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Africa.

This may reflect a more cautious approach in the Kremlin, the observers said, as they watch the progress of a southern African agreement.

The statement also stressed the Soviet Union's readiness to continue giving aid to Angola.

## Saudi Troops Said To Leave Jordan

AMMAN, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Saudi Arabia has started withdrawing from Jordan the 7,000 troops it has maintained near Israel's Dead Sea border since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Jordanian sources said today.

Last week, Saudi Arabia pulled out a 5,000-member contingent from Syria. At the time, officials said the reason was the need to train the Saudi troops on new equipment.

## Three Americans Win Nobel In Medicine and Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

before causing progressive degeneration of the brain and nervous system. He attempted to persuade the Fore tribe to give up cannibalism, and the practice has been almost eliminated, Dr. Tower said.

Dr. Tower said that the most important application of the finding may be the eventual discovery of ways to prevent and combat senility, which may be related to diseases such as kuru.

Mr. Friedman is perhaps the foremost U.S. exponent of the monetarist school of economics, which maintains that the economic cycle is determined more by money supply and interest rates than by fiscal policy. His philosophy is generally associated with a "laissez-faire" policy in regard to business and trade.

said its delegation would also include Gerry Rafteropoulos, chairman of Salisbury's Colored (now) People's Association, and Suman Mehta, a representative of the Asian community. Meanwhile, the guerrilla has claimed seven more lives in recent days, including two Rhodesian soldiers, security force headquarters announced today. It said that troops during the past 48 hours killed four guerrillas along with a black man and a black woman "running with terrorists."

## China Radio Urging Unity

(Continued from Page 1) dist who is said to control China's central media. All four were closely associated in Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution.

Mao's Foreign Policy

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Qunzhu told French Prime Minister Mitterrand tonight that Peking will continue to follow foreign policy guidelines laid down by Mao, Foreign Ministry officials said today.

Mr. Qiao, who conferred length with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday, refused to discuss China's domestic political upheavals with anyone. He told them the situation, China was "very good," with any further comment.

Factories Reopened

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—China's news agency reported today that more than 70 per cent of the factories and mines earthquake-ravaged Tangshan Prefecture now are in full partial operation.

Tangshan was the center of the quake of northeast China by which July 28. A breach by the agency, Hsinhua, Tangshan City, 100 miles southeast of Peking and with a population of 1.8 million, had been largely rebuilt with "well over one-third of the enterprises" in full or partial production. It said that production had been restored in six of the seven collieries of the Kaifan mine.

## Debré to Fight Eurovote Plan

CELESTON, France, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Former Gaullist Prime Minister Michel Debré has announced he will form a committee to fight a European Parliament elected by universal suffrage.

Mr. Debré, who has been described in the past as a Gaullist, said he was a supporter of the late Charles de Gaulle, told a press meeting here last week that a committee for the union and independence of France would be formed by the end of this year.

Last month Common Market foreign ministers signed an agreement setting May or June, if for the parliament election.

## Cruise Missile Suffer First Failure in Flight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Air Force's bomber-launched Cruise missile suffered its first test-flight failure today.

The missile "impacted" prematurely seven minutes after being launched from a B-52 bomber over the White Sands missile range in New Mexico, the Force said. It had previously undergone four successful flights.

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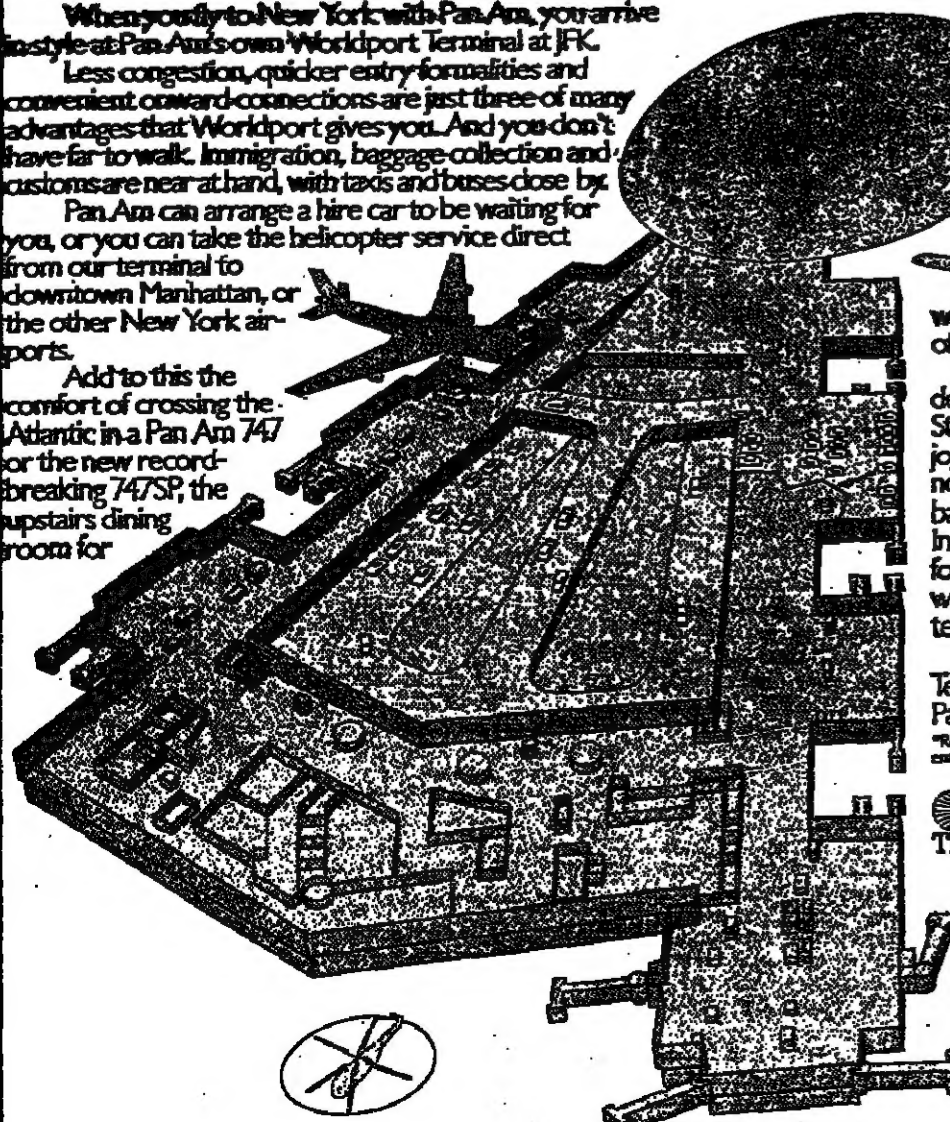
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## tedly Ford Goes on the Offensive, Discards 'Presidential' Style

By Edward Walsh

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—In the bright autumn sunlight, the candidate stood in front of the Rockland County Courthouse here yesterday and followed a time-honored political tradition: he attacked his opponent.

My opponent, he told thousands of people on the courthouse lawn, wants to increase government spending.

My opponent, he shouted, wants to increase your taxes to pay for that spending.

My opponent, he continued, wants to tax church property and take away your exemption for home mortgage interest.

### Might Have Been

It might have been some local politician running for an obscure county post, attacking Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter on issues that dominated local courthouse politics as well as national politics.

Less than three weeks before Election Day, Mr. Ford, in the words of Mr. Carter's earlier campaign, has "come out of the White House" with a prepared statement to say on the campaign trail.

Still, looking at public opinion polls and believed to have been damaged by his performance in last week's televised debate with Mr. Carter, Mr. Ford has been urged by several supporters in

effect to go after Mr. Carter with both hands.

And he has, judging by a full day of campaigning on the already political turf of the Republican suburbs surrounding New York City. Mr. Ford portrayed Mr. Carter as an irresponsible big spender and an enemy of middle-income taxpayers.

### Political Backdrop

But in the process, he also shed the calm, dignified "presidential" image that he so carefully nurtured in the early weeks of the campaign when the White House was his headquarters.

The question of campaign style, of when to go on the offensive and with what degree of aggressiveness, is one that has troubled both presidential candidates this year.

Mr. Carter, for example, repeatedly softened some of his attacks on Mr. Ford recently because of fear they would produce a backlash of sympathy for the President.

For Mr. Ford, the question of style has been compounded by an experience in the Republican primaries, when his often harsh statements about Ronald Reagan appeared to be counterproductive. From that experience came the decision to adopt a "presidential" style and wear what Mr. Carter has called "the Rose Garden campaign."

### Cutting Line

Now, however, Mr. Ford appears to be reverting to his primary form, racing from one shopping mall to another, always ready with a cutting line about Mr. Carter.

In the weeks since the end of the primaries, Mr. Ford's confidence as a campaigner has clearly grown. As he read his prepared lines yesterday, he deftly coaxed cheers from his large and friendly audiences.

Gone, too, were most of the verbal slips that plagued the President in the primaries and produced ridicule of his speaking style.

Despite the enthusiastic response of the crowd yesterday and Mr. Ford's improved speaking style, it remains unclear whether the President's assaults on Mr. Carter will be more effective than were his attacks on Mr. Reagan. What did seem clear was that the Ford campaign has turned a strategic corner, that Mr. Ford will stay on the offensive from now on and that the final three weeks of the campaign could be very rough.

### Kissinger Is Wanted

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—President Ford said last night that, if elected, he would want Henry Kissinger to remain as secretary of state. He was responding to a question by ABC's Barbara Walters in a television interview.

## Congress to Get Chance to Block Israel Arms Sale

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The State Department said today it will give Congress full opportunity to review and possibly block the sale of two new weapons systems to Israel.

Information sources disclosed yesterday that President Ford decided to sell Israel "concession bombs" and a supersophisticated infrared weapons control system without consulting either the Defense or State Departments.

Some opposition has developed to the sale in Congress and within the State Department and the Pentagon.

"We have no plans to send any notification of letters of offer for these items to Congress before Congress returns in January, 1977," a State Department statement said today.

The administration has the option of sending such sales offers to Congress—which is in recess—immediately. By law, Congress must refuse such moves within 30 calendar days after receiving them, or they are automatically approved. Since Congress is in recess, key committees would not act in the sale within 30 days and it would go through without debate, ABC



SMILING THROUGH—President Ford getting a swine flu vaccination yesterday in a well publicized mini-ceremony at the White House. Giving the shot: Dr. William Lukash.

## Ford Raises Supports for Wheat Prices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—In an abrupt policy reversal that could have an impact in politically pivotal farm states, the administration yesterday boosted wheat-price supports by 50 percent and ordered smaller support increases for corn and other grains.

The announcement was made 24 hours after Dawson Abalt, senior economist at the Department of Agriculture, had said that the agency found "no economic justification" for such assistance.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture John Knobel described the shift as a "very humane decision" that was unrelated to Republican efforts to nail down Midwestern farm states considered crucial to President Ford's election hopes.

On Tuesday, Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter called for a sharp increase in price supports to wheat farmers. After four years of excellent prices, wheat growers' returns have slipped sharply in recent weeks. The government estimates that wheat stocks would swell to nearly 25 million tons next year, the largest U.S. surplus since the world nearly ran out of food supplies in 1973.

Mr. Knobel said that yesterday's move was aimed at "bridging a difficult situation" until prices move upward again. He estimated the cost to taxpayers this year and next at about \$97 million.

"We do not feel this action will add to food inflation and it is not a measure to get the government back into the commodity business," he said.

The announcement sets the stage for a Ford campaign foray into Illinois and Iowa tomorrow to woo the farm vote.

Republican strategists view a strong showing in the farm belt as mandatory for a Ford victory. Several big corn and wheat states, such as Oklahoma, South Dakota and Iowa, are considered close races. In Illinois, Mr. Ford is thought to need strong rural backing to offset Mr. Carter's strength in the cities.

### Japanese Dismantle MiG for Voyage Home

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (UPI).—The MiG-25 fighter plane in which a Soviet aviator defected to Japan Sept. 6 was divided into 13 parts today and crated for a voyage home on a Soviet freighter.

A spokesman for the Japan Air Self-Defense Force at Ryukyu air base, 55 miles north of Tokyo, where the plane was examined by Japanese and U.S. experts, said that the MiG would be trucked to the port of Hitachi, 50 miles north of Tokyo on the Pacific coast.

### After 3 Dozen Die

## Ford Is Given Swine Flu Shot, Bolstering Troubled Program

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP).—Swine flu clinics in several areas reopened today as the troubled immunization program received new support from President Ford and his family, who received their vaccinations at the White House.

Officials in the Pittsburgh area said that they would resume their immunization program for the elderly Monday. The announcement Tuesday of the deaths of three elderly Pittsburgh residents, who were vaccinated at a local clinic, touched off the concern that led to the suspension of immunization programs in parts of Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

"The official explanation is the three deaths were a coincidence," said Dr. Frank Clark, director of the Allegheny County Health Department.

In Pittsburgh, Dr. Ray Titbworth, chairman of the County Health Board, said that all three victims there had chronic heart problems and two were ill at the time they got their shots. "They would have died anyway," he said.

New reports surfaced elsewhere today of elderly or chronically ill persons—more than three dozen in 20 states—who died from within a few hours to a few days after they were vaccinated. But officials in virtually every case said that the immunizations were not to blame.

"All the test results so far and the evidence at hand do not indicate any connection between the vaccine and the reported deaths," said Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

State vaccination programs that had been halted in Illinois and Louisiana were resumed today; Vermont planned to reopen its clinics tomorrow, and New Mexico and Alaska announced that they also were resuming their vaccination programs shortly. A Maine official said that he expected to issue an order tomorrow resuming the program. Immunization clinics remained suspended in Texas, Michigan and Wisconsin and in parts of six other states. The vaccination program has not yet started in 21 states.

The \$135-million mass-vaccination program—designed to affect 200 million Americans—was proposed by Mr. Ford after four soldiers caught swine flu at Fort Dix, N.J., last year. One of the soldiers died.

The President received his vaccination from the White House physician, Dr. William Lukash, who assured him that there was no danger.

"I didn't even know it," said Mr. Ford, 68, when asked how the shot felt. He urged that reporters and photographers line up for their swine flu shots as

well, but White House photographer David Kennedy was the only taker.

Mrs. Ford and the couple's daughter, Susan, and son Jack, followed the President's example and got their shots.

### Czechoslovakia Ousts Top Magazine Editor

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Jiri Hajek, chief editor of the weekly magazine Tvorba, published by the Czechoslovak Communist party, has been ousted from his post, informed sources said today.

Mr. Hajek, not to be confused with the Dubcek-era foreign minister, was known as being "relatively liberal." He will be replaced by Jaroslav Konecny, deputy chief editor of the Communist party's daily newspaper Rude Pravo, the sources said.

### By Richard Halloran

FORT BRAGG, N.C., Oct. 14 (NYT).—The Army's elite Special Forces, which made their reputation in counterinsurgency operations against Communist guerrillas in the Vietnam war, have taken on a new job.

A task force of 96 highly trained Green Beret soldiers is on a 12-hour alert here, ready to slip out to rescue a kidnapped U.S. ambassador, recover a stolen nuclear weapon or free the victims of a terrorist hijacking.

The new job is in line with the changed mission of the force after the end of the Vietnam war. The Special Forces have reverted to the role assigned when they were formed in the early 1950s. They are guerrillas themselves, not just assigned to fighting guerrillas or to train others to fight them.

"As wearers of the green beret," said an officer here, "we are supposed to be teachers, developers and organizers of guerrilla forces." They are also trained for clandestine operations such as penetrating deep into enemy territory to gather strategic intelligence.

### Civilian Revolt

On a training exercise one night within the next few weeks, 12 soldiers will drop out of the sky into a thick forest in western North Carolina, roll up and bury their parachutes and move out quietly to meet a band of "civilian revolutionaries."

The soldiers will organize the civilians into a guerrilla force, train them in weapons, demolition and tactics, and then lead them on raids and ambushes against the authorities, whom the civilians consider to be oppressive.

If the soldiers are successful after a week of action, the maneuver will end and they will come back to Fort Bragg to be awarded their green berets, symbols of their acceptance into the Army's Special Forces.

The Special Forces organization is smaller and leaner than it was during the Vietnam war. They are authorized 3,100 qualified men, plus others for support, down from a peak of 8,000 during the war.

### Other Missions

The 8th and 7th Special Forces Groups are here at Fort Bragg, with the 7th having a battalion of about 260 men deployed in the Panama Canal Zone. The 10th Special Forces Group is at Fort Devens, Mass., with a battalion

### No More Counterinsurgency

## Green Berets Return to Guerrilla Role

posted in Europe. There are also four groups in the Army Reserve.

The Green Berets have retained their mission of assisting threatened governments that are supported by the United States, but that mission now has a lower priority. They are also capable of helping out after a natural disaster and were the first into Guatemala after the earthquake there last February.

Pentagon planners contend that the Special Forces contribute to deterrence. "We worry about what the Russians are going to do with their seven airborne divisions," says one officer. "Our Special Forces cause the Russians to worry about what we're going to do."

Despite the new emphasis, some Green Berets wonder what their role really is. Many are envious of the Israelis who struck the Kibbuz airfield in Uganda to free victims of an air hijacking.

Some tinkers with the idea that, in addition to their other missions, Green Berets should be trained in urban guerrilla warfare. Still others say they should stick to clandestine operations and training foreign guerrillas friendly to the United States, while leaving direct action to the Rangers, specialized light infantry.

### Varied Training

The Special Forces, like any peacetime army, are training for everything, from parachuting free falls from 20,000 feet over the earth to scuba dives 130 feet under the sea. "We're busy," says a staff officer. "We're not doing anything spectacular, but we're working our tails ends off."

Individual Green Berets are attending military specialty schools, are enrolled in advanced intelligence and operations courses and are taking language and area training. Everyone keeps physically fit, with 48-year-old colonels and master sergeants still running at least four miles a day. "There are no fat men on this post," one said. "Those on alert are subject to 'callbacks' in which training officers suddenly blow the whistle and send them off for drills of 36 to 72 hours that may call for parachuting into the waters off Key West, simulating an attack on the naval station there to rescue a political hostage and escaping by boat to meet an airplane that will bring them home."

In addition, a contingent of Green Beret officers and ser-

geants has temporarily been pulled off its regular duties to train 1,000 basic-training recruits here. The Army took in more than planned last summer and 11 posts around the country have been ordered to train the overflow.

Only about half the 80 men who start each Special Forces course make it through the first phase of training, in which recruits must survive alone in rugged terrain for 10 days and complete nighttime missions. "We want a guy with some self-confidence," a captain said. "We want a guy who can operate at night—the Viet Cong run circles around us at night in Vietnam. And we want a guy who can follow instructions."

The second phase of training includes intensive work on light and heavy weapons, both U.S. and foreign, or radio communications, or engineering and demolition, or field medicine to give a man a specialty. A few more recruits fall out here.

The third phase includes training in guerrilla tactics, intelligence gathering, sabotage and the final problem of dropping into the forest to organize the guerrilla band. The civilians are played by soldiers not in Special Forces—and by a few true civilians who join in for the fun of it.

### Fallout in W. Germany

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Oct. 14 (AP).—The radiation laboratory of West Germany's Federal Physics and Technology Institute announced today that it has detected radioactive fallout over northern Germany, apparently from China's latest A-bomb explosion. A statement said the low-level fallout presents no health danger.

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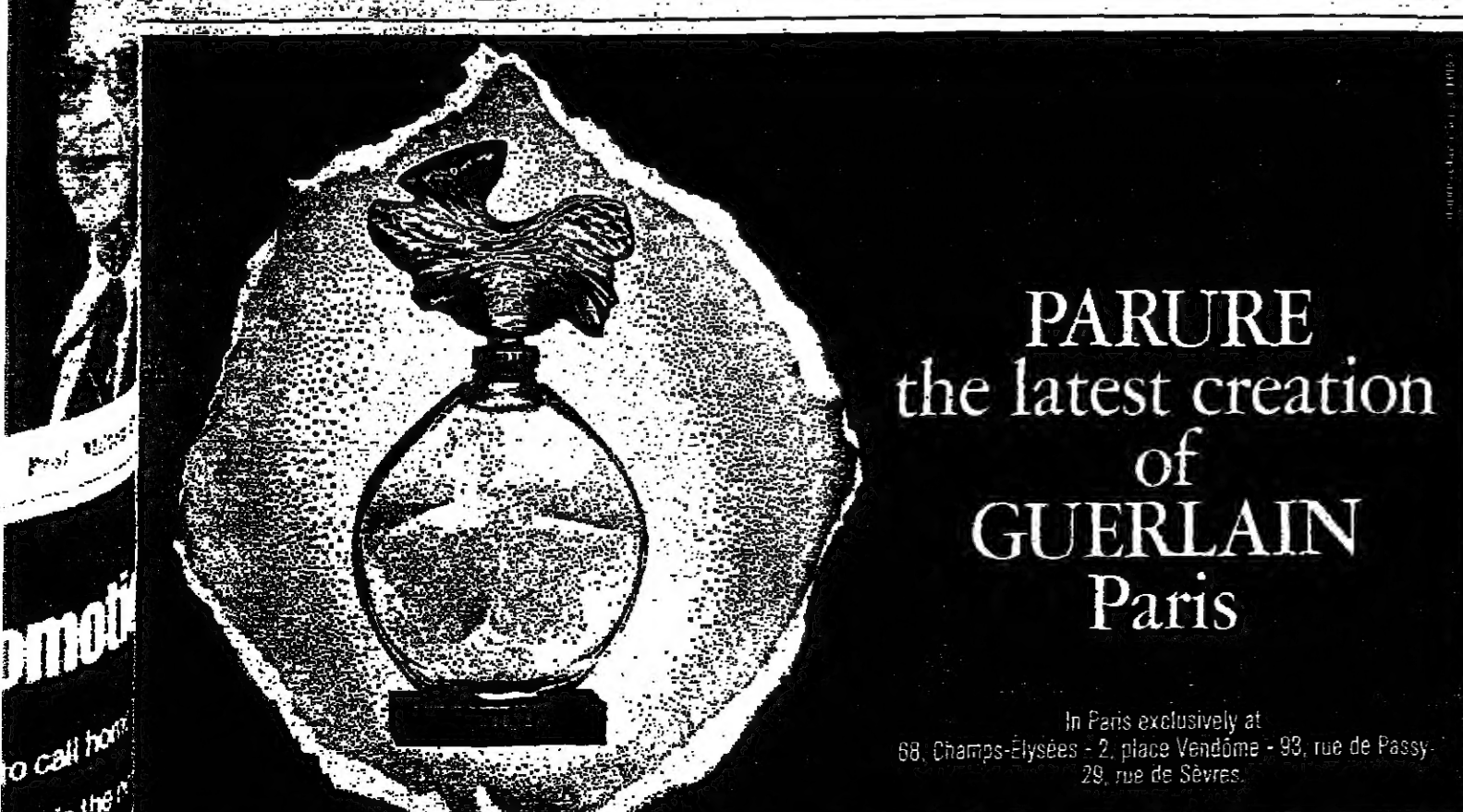
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# Giscard's Effort Has French Asking If Presidents Should Write Books

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 14 (Herald Tribune).—On the bookstands for less than a week, author Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's first book is already a best-seller but a critical failure. The French are asking themselves if their President should be writing books.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's work, a 175-page volume called "Démocratie Française," lays out a "charter" for France, a kind of blueprint for political, moral, social and economic development of the nation.

The critics have greeted it with

skepticism, even cynicism: "Does it mean to govern also mean to write?" Le Monde asked. "Utopia," said the Quotidien de Paris. "Why hasn't he put any of this into effect?" Socialist leader Michel Rocard asked. They have wondered where the President found time to write it, to which the Elysée Palace has promptly replied that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wrote it over a year's time in long-hand, working only weekends and holidays.

Composed of one part Swedish Socialism, one part Giscardian idealism, one part response to the French Left's Common Program

for Government and one part a Gallic version of Mao Tse-tung's "little red book," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's "little blue book" sold out its 200,000 first printing in two days this week. A second printing of 400,000 is under way.

## Its Own Course

The theme of the book is one that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has defended during much of his political life: that France needs to chart its own course, somewhere between collectivism and capitalism. It is not far removed from what the Gaullists used to call "the third way." This time it has been put in black and

white, with the French being told what is wrong with them and how they must change to achieve the goal.

He writes that France has "ceased to be an archaeological and gastronomic curiosity in the world and has become a respected, modern nation."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is both fascinated and appalled with the French character, as De Gaulle was. He sees a kind of national schizophrenia, where the Frenchman's best qualities are canceled in a battle of much motion but little progress.

The President calls the French character: "Fast, but changeable; generous by nature, but restrained by a basic instinct of possession; loving discussion, but often preferring the fait accompli; passionately proud of France, but knowing little of France's image abroad; loving the exchange of ideas, but conservative; spiritual, elegant, decent, but loving the practical joke, carousing, challenging. Affecting cynicism and the braggadocio, but basically the most sensitive people in the world."

## Too Much Injustice

Having flattered their love of complexity, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says what is wrong: France is a nation with too much "injustice, inequality and privilege." People are too isolated and cut off from each other, locked into hostile social groups, rejecting any notion of peaceful evolution and change. One group is victim of a discredited ideology still preaching class struggle, while the other is busy beating it off, defending its own terrain. The pity, explains Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, is that none of it need be.

"Démocratie Française" is a highly unusual book for an incumbent president. French commentators have had a hard time finding a precedent, although Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski suggested Roman philosopher-emperor Marcus Aurelius. The book has found many critics and few defenders, with the Gaullists being particularly conspicuous by their discretion.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called this week for a large national debate on the themes of the book and promised a second book in a year's time on the results of the debate.

To assure its wide distribution, it is being sold at only 15 francs (\$3) which, while low, is \$3 more than the left's Common Program for Government book, published four years ago and having since sold well over a million copies. The proceeds of the President's book will go to charity.

In the work, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing first rejects any kind of collectivism for France. He exalts the individual and says, "Human beings aspire to more than being ants in a colony." Collectivism, for him, destroys initiative, the family, culture and the economy. It is not for France.

He also turns on classical capitalism, although not quite so sharply. Capitalism is out of date, inadequate for the needs of our complicated societies. It must steadily give way to "new laws and guarantees diverse, protective, coalitions and understandings between workers and employers... and, as a last resort, the intervention of the state."

## How to Get There

At no time is the author very precise about how to get where he wants to go. The book is philosophical, discursive, reasonable and vaguely Socialist, even to the point of using former Swedish Premier Olof Palme's description of the "gentle society" as being the ultimate goal.

It is the idealism of the book that has the politicians privately scoffing. They say that it will be used to criticize what the government has not accomplished. They say that it shows the President once more as too naïve, too isolated, too reflective to be an effective president. They are saying that it is certain that in an election today he would be beaten by a man of action, such as Gaullist Jacques Chirac, who thinks the book was a bad idea.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has indicated in the past that he would like to be a writer and might try his hand at the novel when he is no longer President. He has admired the literary style of François Mitterrand, his Socialist rival for the presidency, and he sent Mr. Mitterrand a dedicated copy of this book. When he announced work on the book more than a year ago, he indicated that the ideological terrain was too readily being conceded to the left and that

his charter would offer the alternative.

To the degree that he is precise, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing calls for an end to the division of France in two by reinforcing the center. Through efforts of the individual and the state, he says, this "stable and prosperous center will expand, progressively and peacefully integrating the whole of French society." It will eliminate "poverty, privilege and discrimination."

## At His Weakest

How is this to be done? Here Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is at his weakest. It will be achieved, he writes, through cooperation, moderation and above all "self-discipline."

"Democratic society must count on the self-discipline of its members," he says. Discipline cannot be imposed as in authoritarian states. Self-discipline means "objectivity, moderation, respect for others, the right of rectification. In a pluralistic society, it is not only up to each of the social bodies to set limits that cannot be passed."

If this is done, he says, the "ideological divorce" in France will be ended and the harmonious society achieved that he finds in the United States.

## Obituary

### Dame Edith Evans, Actress, Performed for Six Decades

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP).—Dame Edith Evans, 88, the English actress whose career spanned more than six decades on the stage and screen, died at her country home today after a short illness.

Dame Edith made her first professional stage appearance in 1912 in London's Covent Garden as Cressida in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" and embarked on a career that covered the whole range of dramatic acting, from Shakespearean tragedy to modern comedy.

Dame Edith rose from obscurity as a milliner's apprentice to become one of the grand old dames of the acting profession. "I never wanted to be on the stage," she once said. "But once I was there I knew that's where I belonged."

After years of distinguished stage performances in plays by Shaw, Chekhov and Shakespeare, the London-born actress, at 60, began a career as a film star.

Her screen debut was in 1948 in "The Queen of Spades," but the film role that brought her the most international acclaim was as a frail, half-crazed old woman in "The Whisperers," released in 1967 when she was 73.

That role as a lonely old woman dreaming in her crumbling hovel of an imaginary glorious past won a series of international awards. She received the Silver Bear at the Berlin Film Festival, the Golden Globe in Hollywood and the New York Film Critics Award.

At home, she won the British Film Academy Award and the Variety Club of Great Britain Award.

Dame Edith was perhaps best remembered in Britain for her interpretation of Lady Bracknell in the stage and film versions of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

Two words from that role—"a handbag"—are indelibly traced in the minds of many British film and stagegoers. Lady Bracknell spoke those words in incredulous horror after John

Finch had said, "I have a handbag."

The poll in Finland's largest-circulation newspaper, Helsingin Sanomat, however, showed that non-Socialist parties would get 54.7 per cent of the vote.

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West Germany, northern Europe in general and even in Britain.

His unmistakable nostalgia for much that is socialist softened the French Socialist criticism of the book this week. While the Communists have dismissed it as a "contorted cry for out-moded society," the principal Socialist criticism of the President has been for not putting the ideas into practice.

Thus, Jean Daniel, editor of le Nouvel Observateur, labeled Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "schizophrenic. His thoughts are left but his actions right." And Claude Estier, a Socialist party deputy leader, remarked that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was "coming closer to the Socialists and casting doubts on the Gaullists and Communists."

## Extended Hand

Despite the hand extended to the Socialists, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing clearly rejects their pet projects, including nationalization of industry and workers' self-management. Nationalized industries, he says, "make small profits, pay small taxes and generally are not competitive. Self-management, he says, is based on a small scale and leads to collectivization on a large scale.



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

The overall goal? Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sums it up in his last paragraph: "After everything has been opened up, liberated, humanized by our common effort, it will still remain that from some individual spirit, or perhaps our collective conscience, springs the ray of light to illuminate the world; that of a new civilization bringing together in the same perception the liberation of the individual and the blueprint for the destiny of the human species."



Dame Edith Evans

attack which restricted her vocal power and range, and she retired to her Tudor cottage near Goudhurst, in Kent.

### A Touch of French Dressing Puts Confusion in Quebec Menu

QUEBEC, Oct. 14 (AP).—The English-only snack-bar menu in the building housing the offices of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa has been replaced, but the French-language translations may be leaving some patrons in the dark.

"I would have ordered a hamburger but I don't know what it is," a security guard joked yesterday as he passed the cashier's counter.

The English-only menu disappeared soon after published reports two weeks ago that it violated Quebec's official language act.

Under the controversial law, all menus must be in French, although other languages are permitted as well.

In the new bill of fare, hot dog has been replaced by *chien chaud*—a direct translation seldom used by Quebec residents. Another term never seen in Quebec restaurants: *sandwich au fromage fondu* (a melting cheese sandwich).

Hot chicken has become *sandwich chaud au poulet*. As an official of the French Language Board said earlier, it is the same poured over the sandwich which is hot and not the chicken. Therefore, he said, *sandwich au poulet chaud* is considered incorrect.

### African Disease Is Identified And Reported to Be Incurable

GENEVA, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—A disease in Central Africa, which has killed more than 300 persons, has been identified and has no known cure, the World Health Organization said today.

Simultaneous tests in top security laboratories in Britain, Belgium and the United States identified the strain as a variant of an extremely rare viral infection known as the Marburg Disease. It was first identified when 30 laboratory technicians at Marburg, West Germany, fell ill in 1967 after handling organs of a dead African monkey. Seven technicians later died.

Since July, the virus has been reported in the southern Sudan, Zaïre, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

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## Exiled Propaganda Director

## Book by Ex-Aide Challenges Castro's View of Revolution

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—One of Fidel Castro's closest collaborators in the Cuban revolution has written a book that challenges Castro's version of the revolution.

The book, entitled "Journal of the Cuban Revolution," is by Carlos Franqui, who was director of propaganda for Mr. Castro's July 26 Movement and editor of the newspaper Revolution in Havana until 1963, when he broke with Mr. Castro.

Mr. Franqui, 55, has lived quietly in exile in Italy since leaving Cuba in 1968.

His book, published in French and Spanish-language editions here and the target of bids by three major U.S. publishers, presents an intimate and often appalling picture of Mr. Castro during the revolutionary years, cooking spaghetti in a prison cell, discovering works by Marx and Lenin, or writing to Ernesto (Che) Guevara that an operation "was a total screw-up."

He says that he microfilmed parts of about 250 books, and thousands of letters, newspapers and his notes from interviews during the next seven years.

While making frequent trips to Europe to arrange cultural contacts for the Cuban government, Mr. Franqui said, he stored the microfilm abroad. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Franqui asserted that government copies of the important documents of the guerrilla war were shipped to Moscow in 1966 to be stored in a nuclear bomb shelter.

He refused to say if he would write another volume on the post-revolutionary period that produced his deep disillusionment, but he spiced the interview with vignettes about Mr. Castro during the 1963 missile crisis.

"Fidel learned about Khrushchev's decision to pull the missiles out through an Associated Press dispatch that I read to him on the phone," Mr. Franqui said. "He was very upset. I asked him how we should handle it [in the media] and all he could say was, 'That's your problem.'"

The establishing of strict censorship, the sudden rise to prominence of old-line Cuban Communists and sweeping arrests of about 5,000 persons at a time in 1961 disillusioned Mr. Franqui. "Lots of the detainees were my friends. Ninety per cent of them were released, but the damage had been done. The police had been given a sense of complete power."

In his book and in the interview Mr. Franqui did not draw a firm conclusion on the question of whether Mr. Castro was a convinced Communist before coming to power.

The book quotes Mr. Castro's own description of reading Marxist works in prison. Mr. Franqui said in the interview that "Fidel was always careful not to make any radical or pro-socialist declarations during the guerrilla war. He didn't want to warn his enemies or attract more opposition."

"But even today, you can't say that Fidel is a classic Communist," Mr. Franqui said.

## Party Congress Set for Vietnam

BANGKOK, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Vietnam's Communists will hold their first party congress in more than 16 years just before Christmas, the Vietnam News Agency has reported.

VNA said a new party Central Committee will be chosen, an indication that the Vietnamese are planning to shake up at least the second echelon of leadership.

It will be the first party congress since 1960. The Central Committee—which currently has 41 members—has been without a chairman since the death of Ho Chi Minh on Sept. 2, 1969.

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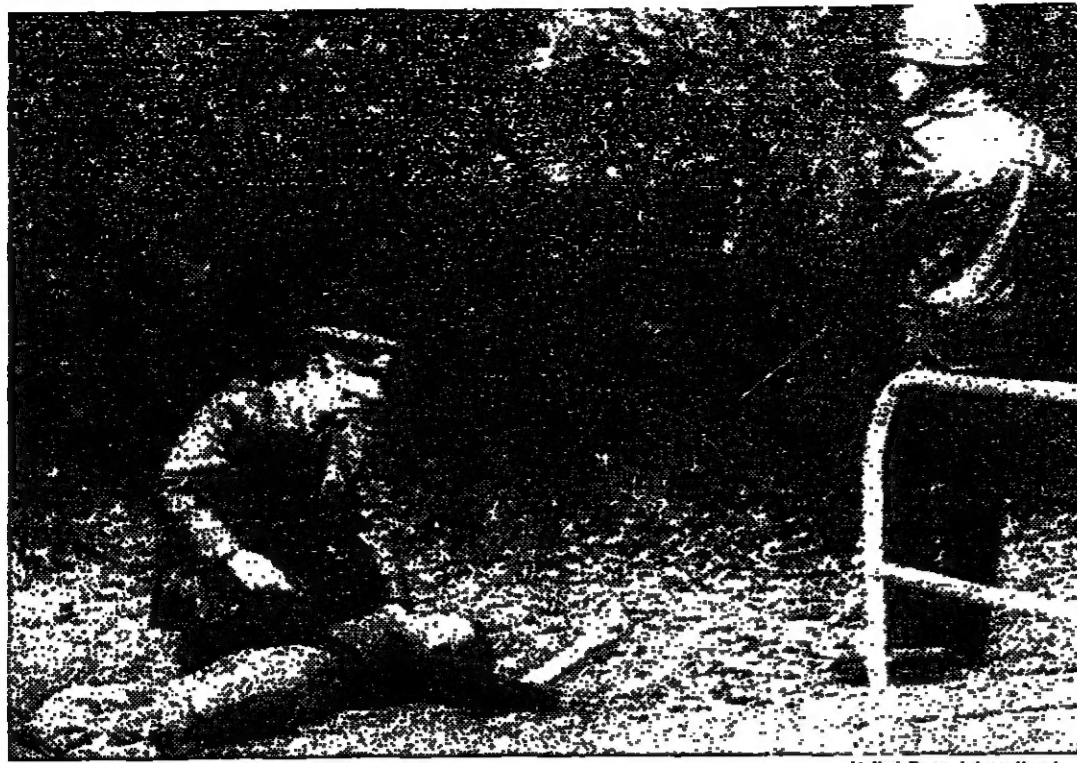
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DOUBLING UP—A helmeted policeman pointing a rifle at a South Moluccan youngster as another policeman knelt on the youth and searched him in sweep of Dutch camp.

## Six Hurt as Dutch Police, Moluccans Clash

VAASEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Five policemen were injured when stone-throwing youths resisted an attempt to evacuate a South Moluccan settlement today, police said.

A South Moluccan youth suffered a bullet wound in the throat as shots were fired by riot policemen of the 470-member force invading the camp, a spokesman said.

The Moluccans' resistance was broken by an attack with tear-gas grenades four hours after the police action started at dawn. The Moluccans set a house in the settlement afire with gasoline bombs, the spokesman said.

Police dispersed a crowd of about 200 youths, but a few dozen took refuge in some shacks. When they refused to surrender, steel-helmeted police, carrying shields, flushed them out with tear-gas grenades.

The camp at Vaasen, in the central part of the country, has been used since 1967 and was one of 60 settlements that once housed the South Moluccan community in the Netherlands. Only two camps are now left.

A Moluccan said the eviction was resisted because it was seen as another effort by Dutch authorities to promote assimilation of the Moluccans by the Dutch people.

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## Southern Universities Surging To Close Gap With Rest of U.S.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Fifteen years ago, a blue-ribbon commission of Southern educators and public leaders compared the colleges and universities of their region with those elsewhere in the country and concluded that "the hour is late, the gap to be overcome is substantial."

Today, after a thorough, costly corrective effort, the South appears to have made notable progress in closing that gap.

Newly available statistics and studies show that overall expenditures for higher education in the majority of Southern states are now above national levels. Professors' salaries have become competitive. A number of institutions and graduate departments have achieved national rankings sufficient to draw the debilitating Northward "brain drain" of top Southern high school graduates.

At a time when the South is experiencing an era of unprecedented growth, Dixie schools increasingly are being looked upon as ideas centers.

The region seems at last to have cracked the vicious circle of dispiriting poverty, unyielding prejudice and mediocre politics that for decades, according to the 1961 commission, left its schools woefully short of money and of excellence except on the football field.

There is still no Harvard below the Mason-Dixon line. But when Southerners talk these days about Duke or the University of Texas, many speak more about new libraries and study programs than about new stadiums and quarterbacks.

The Southern Regional Education Board, the Atlanta-based interstate education compact that originally set up the 1961 study commission, has just completed several analyses of higher education in the South. They portray a picture of solid educational progress not only in expenditures and salaries but also in degree production and general attendance.

The board cautions against complacency—there are still many marginal institutions—and one board study urges renewed efforts to complete the improvement task. But in the foreword to another analysis, Winfred Godwin, the board's president, says:

"Over the past 15 years, the South has taken great strides toward achieving national parity in extending educational opportunity and strengthening its sys-

tems of post-high-school learning."

Among the strides, some chronicled by the board, some by other education agencies, are the following:

Though Southerners do not earn as much as Northerners or Westerners, they now contribute \$12.10 of every \$1,000 they make to higher education, compared with a national contribution of \$10.88. National expenditures for higher education increased by 240 per cent between 1964 and 1974. But in the South, the rise was 360 per cent, including a 735-per-cent increase in South Carolina and rises of more than 450 per cent in North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Mississippi.

Full professors in the South, once the lowest paid in the country, now hold an average salary of \$18,293, or slightly more than professors in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain states. The Southern salary is 85 per cent of the \$21,638 received by Eastern professors, the best-paid in the country. Ten years ago, Southern professors made \$9,656. That was only 75 per cent of the \$12,940 then going to Western professors, the best paid in the country in the mid-1960s.

Research Funds

The South, with slightly more than a fourth of the country's population and accredited schools, now receives almost a fourth of the academic research and development funds given to top institutions by the federal government. Fifteen years ago, the region received only a sixth of the funds.

In keeping with a national trend, the South has greatly expanded its community college system in the last 15 years. There are now more than 300 of these institutions in the region, a three-fold rise in two decades. Fifteen years ago, Southerners went to college at only 70 per cent of the national attendance rate. Now they go at 85 per cent.

As for the South's continuing educational weaknesses, the Southern Regional Educational Board suggests in one of its new studies that more attention be given to curriculums in terms of the job market.

It also suggests that more educational opportunities be extended to blacks, who account for 20 per cent of the region's population. At some major Southern schools, such as the University of Virginia and Tulane, blacks make up only 5 per cent of total enrollment.

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## Hung Jury Ends Murder Trial of Anti-War Activist

BOSTON, Oct. 14 (AP).—The trial for murder and armed robbery of Susan Saxe, the anti-war activist who made it to the FBI's ten-most-wanted list, ended yesterday in a hung jury, and the judge declared a mistrial.

The panel of six men and six women deliberated nearly five days without being able to reach a verdict. The jury announced at 3 p.m. that it was hopelessly deadlocked.

Superior Court Chief Justice Walter McLaughlin then announced a mistrial on all charges.

Mrs. Saxe was charged with the 1970 robbery of the State Street Bank, Brighton Branch. Boston patrolman Walter Schroeder was shot to death by an alleged backup man for the robbery team.

Justice McLaughlin instructed the jury not to discuss the case or their votes on it outside the courtroom, saying such discussions would make it difficult to find a "fair and impartial jury" for a possible second trial.

The jury, in a note to the judge, said, "We are numb from the discussion and have reached a point where further discussion would be meaningless."

The jury said its members "do not have and cannot foresee" any agreement on any of the three indictments.

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The Martini Dry,  
the whole Martini Dry, and nothing but the Martini Dry.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, please examine the facts:  
Martini & Rossi Extra Dry is a drink with an unequalled taste. Light, clean, dry—with a delicate hint of spiciness about it.  
A taste that's absolutely perfect on its own, with ice and a twist of lemon.  
As to the propriety of mixing it with gin, vodka or soda to make a host of intriguing combinations, well, you must be the judge of that. Cheers.

Martini & Rossi Extra Dry. The right one just by itself. **MARTINI**  
EXTRA DRY

## 5. Your best girl's sighs.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Handwritten signature or mark.



## Toward a Military 'Solution'

In a more or less civil war, as in Lebanon, military lines are seldom sharply drawn—strategies of attack and defense become largely matters of tactics, and the fighting is seldom of a kind that permits the journalist or even the historian to draw clear maps to illustrate the action. In Lebanon, there are points of special importance in the present combat—the hills around Beirut and along the Beirut-Damascus highway; the port of Sidon, whence the Palestinian-leftist forces draw most of their supplies. But in general it would seem that Syria is now seeking what is essentially a military solution before Arab leaders convene Monday for political discussions of the complex Lebanese problem.

The Syrians are exerting force in calculated spurts. They would accept Palestinian withdrawal from strong points and recognition of Syria's police role without further application of strength—but this is not a compromise, it is fundamentally a Syrian victory that is being sought. And implied in such a policy are all the strengths and weaknesses of military victory.

Whatever the sources—social, economic or religious—that precipitated the Lebanese civil war, the Palestinians now loom as the critical element in the fighting. Presumably, therefore, whatever accommodations can be reached between Moslems and Christians will require agreement on the status of the Palestinians. This, of course, involved the major diplomacy of the whole Middle East. What the Syrians (and the Christians) presently want is a reduction of the Palestinians

to an approximation of their old status as exiles given refuge, not a political element that threatens war with Israel and Moslem domination within Lebanon. Only then, presumably, can the ultimate fate of the Palestinians be determined.

That the Syrians should be seeking to bring this about seems a reversal of the earlier role they played. It is not a popular move, so far as many of Syria's Arab associates are concerned. But since it does tend to sharpen distinctions between radicals and moderates within the Arab camp, the latter are not disposed to close ranks with the former against the Damascus government.

Nevertheless, whenever a military success is achieved by Syria it will not be—as the United Nations discovered after the Nazi and Japanese surrenders in 1945—a solution.

Rather, a diplomatic Pandora's box will be opened that only statesmanlike action by all concerned can close again. What can be said for the present Syrian drive, however, is that if it succeeds, there will be a Lebanon again—a Lebanon wasted and embittered by years of war, but at least a national entity instead of a boiling stew of armed factions. And with that fact restored to the melange of hopes, fears and assorted emotions of the Middle East, the long-term problems can be approached. As in so many areas of this troubled world, the opening of doors to discussion is as much as can be hoped for, even if those doors have to be pried open with bayonets or blasted down by gunfire.

## Disunity in Canada

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau shocked Canadians recently with his pessimistic view of the country's future. In a speech in Toronto, he said in effect that time was running out for solving some of the nation's major problems. He particularly stressed the bitter divisions between the federal and provincial governments on economic development policies and between English and French-speaking Canadians on the issues of bilingualism and biculturalism.

The surprising resignation Wednesday of Defense Minister James L. Richardson not only gives point to Trudeau's gloom but raises doubts about the ability of his Liberal government to survive. Richardson was the fourth Cabinet minister to quit in a month, the sixth this year. But most important are the facts that he comes from the west (Manitoba), where Liberal support is weak, and that he resigned because he opposes the Prime Minister's language policy and proposals to place French on an equal basis with English in a new Canadian constitution.

Trudeau's longstanding objective of helping French speakers—a fourth of the population—feel at home anywhere in Canada by pushing bilingualism across the country has provoked bitter hostility, especially west of Ontario. Westerners do not accept the notion that this policy is essential for counter-

ing separatism in Quebec and thus for keeping Canada one nation. The language policy is another irritant for western provinces already alienated by what they regard as undue interference from Ottawa in the management of their abundant natural resources, including oil.

The other side of the language controversy was dramatized last summer, when the government was forced by a strike of airline pilots to back down on a plan for the use of French, along with English, in the traffic control towers of Montreal's international airports. Trudeau's appointment of a commission of judges to study the question was regarded by French-speaking Quebecers as a sellout of bilingualism. It brought the resignation from the Cabinet of Trudeau's closest political ally, Jean Marchand, and was regarded as a boon for the separatist cause in Quebec.

Richardson's abrupt departure—only a day after a revamped Trudeau government had presented its legislative program to a new session of Parliament—is an ominous development for reasons that have nothing to do with his ability as defense minister. It symbolizes the threat to Canadian unity—the menace of separatism not merely in Quebec but in the west as well, the long-run peril alluded to by Trudeau in his Toronto speech.

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## The Tories Close Ranks

Britain's Conservative party has finally bridged the gap threatening its election prospects and tarnishing its credibility. Former Prime Minister Edward Heath has declared his "complete confidence" in the capacity of Margaret Thatcher—who supplanted him as Conservative leader 20 months ago—to take the difficult decisions necessary for rejuvenating the British economy.

Mr. Heath chose the most effective time and place to bestow his long-awaited blessing: the party's annual conference in Brighton. As a demonstration of party cohesion and unity of purpose, the Conservative affair furnished a striking contrast to the recent Labor party conference in Blackpool, where delegates, members of the national executive body and even some Cabinet ministers were more critical of their own government than of the Tory opposition.

Mr. Heath's endorsement of Mrs. Thatcher consisted of a single sentence in a speech heavy with foreboding about Britain's economic outlook. It was reminiscent of Ronald Reagan's tepid endorsement of President Ford at Kansas City. The former prime minister is understandably bitter about

being ousted as leader after two halting election defeats in 1974; and he remains at odds with other prominent Tories on some aspects of economic policy. But he now clearly accepts Mrs. Thatcher as party leader.

As if to underscore Mr. Heath's somber words, the pound fell to a record low on the day he spoke; and a day later the Labor government boosted the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to an all-time high of 15 per cent to curb the money supply. These developments undoubtedly caused Mrs. Thatcher to tone down parts of her speech at the windup of the Tory conference. She called for a crusade against a "Marxist future" for Britain but deleted a demand that the government immediately resign.

If the severe measures the Labor government has adopted prove sufficient to restore confidence in Britain's economic recovery, Prime Minister Callaghan will be unlikely to call an election for the next two years. But the Conservative opposition is more united than at any time since its unexpected defeat in February of 1974; and Margaret Thatcher's prospects of ultimately becoming Britain's first woman prime minister have considerably improved.

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## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 15, 1901

NEW YORK—The world is changing, even royalty. It is impossible that the Royal families of Europe should maintain their strength unless they consent to marry outside their own ring-fence. We see everywhere the old rigid rule breaking down. Even Queen Victoria permitted exceptions, and the recent marriage of the King of Serbia seems to have passed without convulsing Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

October 15, 1926

CHICAGO—Determined to take drastic steps to halt the series of crime outrages growing out of the desperate war between rival bootlegging gangs, Chief of Police Collins has sent out six special squads of picked detectives with orders to arrest every known gunman and gangster in the city. The public is demanding strong action after last week's machine-gun murders in the streets.



By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Parallels are often drawn between Jimmy Carter and John F. Kennedy: the fresh personality in politics, the outsider winning over the established forces in the Democratic party, the candidate's religion as an issue. But there is another Kennedy echo, one not so reassuring, that I think helps to explain the continuing doubts felt about Carter by some people naturally inclined to vote Democratic.

When Carter talks about foreign policy, there is occasionally a strident tone, an emphasis on U.S. power and prestige as if they alone could be determining factors—as if the world were simple enough to be straightened out by American, especially presidential, leadership. And that does have unhappy echoes of the early John Kennedy.

Those who have seen the recent television replay of the 1960 campaign debates have remarked on the strident, U.S.-centered quality of Kennedy's world view. That continued when he became president: In the Inaugural Address, the visit to Berlin, the fallout shelter program. Only in his last year, with the test ban treaty and other steps for peace, did Kennedy take a more mature position, counseling Americans that we could not expect to manage a complicated world.

**Disastrous Arrogance**  
The talks of new U.S. leadership in the world, inspiring to so many when first heard in 1960, ended in the disastrous arrogance of Vietnam and Cambodia. It is not surprising, therefore, if people with memories worry when they think they hear echoes from that past in the 1976 campaign. And some thoughtful listeners heard them in Carter last week during the foreign policy debate.

"Strong" was the adjective most favored by Carter. On relations with the Soviet Union, on Panama, on the Mayaguez episode, on the Middle East, Carter left the impression that U.S. strength and presidential leadership could provide the solutions to problems that any sensible person knows are subtler than that.

Of course it is unfair to make elegant foreign policy judgments in hindsight on a totally political event. Carter's necessity in that debate was to establish himself as a forceful figure at home in foreign and defense affairs, and he accomplished that. No one sitting outside the glare of the television lights in that San Francisco auditorium should underestimate the difficulty of giving reflective answers under the pressures of such an event.

It would also be unfair to ignore Carter's sensitive comments in the debate on such hard problems as nuclear proliferation, U.S. arms sales abroad and this country's attitude toward Israeli behavior by governments it supports. The last may be the issue on which the election result will make the clearest difference: Political prisoners in Chile or the Philippines or South Korea, can hope for some effective U.S. influence for human decency in their country if Carter wins.

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overcome Pentagon resistance and make the compromises necessary for meaningful arms control.

Or consider the question of morality in foreign policy. Vietnam teaches the danger of trying to impose an American vision of life on other countries by force. But it is another thing for the United States to be the economic and military prop keeping a dozen totalitarian governments in power, and still another when Washington falls even to voice traditional U.S. ideas of humanity. Why should the Soviet Union take U.S. protests against mistreatment of its dissidents seriously when we turn a blind eye to torture elsewhere?

**Concern for Rights**

The point is that foreign policy cannot have a single strand. It is important that the United States have principles and that the world respect our faithfulness to them. But it is also important to have allies and usable military strength and the wit to make compromises for the sake of larger goals.

Carter undoubtedly understands all that. I have seen him over the last year, and I do not myself share the worry discernible in others that he would be too bristling a president. Long ago, long before it became popular to do so, he saw concern for human rights as an essential ingredient in U.S. foreign policy. Long ago he spoke out against the rash intervention in Angola and saw the problem there, correctly, as stemming from thoughtless U.S. support of the Portuguese dictatorship for so many years.

But if he appreciates the complexity of the world, as I think he does, he subordinates that understanding to the simplistic demands of politics. And his talk of strength does sound like the early Kennedy hubris. It would be reassuring if he said straight out that he cannot—that America cannot solve everything. It would have helped if he had simply agreed with President Ford's best remark in the debate—that there is nothing more moral than peace.

Such concerns may seem politically naive in a year when most voters are evidently in a hawkish mood. But it should not be hard to run as the candidate of wise restraint against a President who tried to prolong the Vietnam war and become involved in Angola. And some day, if he is elected, Carter will have to think about the question left unanswered last week: When will human needs, here and abroad, be put ahead of weapons?

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## Chris Matthews From Rome:

The Communists will now be able to approve the sort of economic measures that would normally bring the mobs out in the streets.

ROME—Pedestrian for six days a week, life has a way of waxing poetical on the seventh. It's not so much that it comes at you in rhyming couplets. But some of the symbolism would make even a Bergman film fan blush.

Not 24 hours after the Italian government's announcement of its latest austerity program, it literally started raining banknotes over central Rome. It seemed the sky gods were mocking Premier Giulio Andreotti's merely human attempts at getting the national economy under control.

The scientific explanation for this curious meteorological phenomenon was that Vito Ferruti, a suburban plumber, had chartered a light airplane and hurled 10 months' savings, equal to about \$1,800, out of the window. This to protest the fact that authorities had thus far failed to determine why his son Roberto died in a glider crash a year ago.

So much for the sky gods. But the poetry, and the question, remains: What chance has Premier Andreotti of getting an armlock on the economy and, by extension, of keeping himself and this country in business? The way Italian motorists packed the roads last weekend despite a 20 per cent increase in gasoline prices makes one wonder.

All the same, the economic measures approved by the Cabinet are evidence of a new governing style that itself reflects the political changes recently visited on Italy. The biggest of these changes, should anyone need reminding, is that the Communists are virtually in the government.

What, it may be objected, is so new about a good, old-fashioned economic squeeze (and as it happens, thousands of disgruntled Communist militants are asking just that). Well, although the medicine might suit the same, at least the cooking on the pot has changed. In what is still a consumer society, that counts for something. Like for whether or not the pill gets swallowed.

### Premier on TV

Witness Andreotti's appearance on television recently to inform 20 million prime-time viewers that the price of just about everything, including money, was going up. It had been years since an Italian premier had done such a thing. On television this is.

That hardy perennial, Amintore Fanfani, ventured a few American-style freestyle chats when he held the office. He reasoned, it seems, that the more the people saw him, the more they would love him. He could not have known that, behind his back, even his relatives call him "Papa Doc." The broadcasts were hurriedly dropped.

But there was Andreotti, not only on the box but spelling out in words of one syllable what dire financial straits the nation and

now-adroit shift from the general to the particular—the listeners, were in.

It was revolutionary stuff considering the rule, long and rigorously observed by local politicians that where voters are concerned a little knowledge is a threat to national security.

Even more significant was the chain of events that brought the Prime Minister before the cameras. It went like this:

When the Cabinet announced in a first flurry of activity, that it intended to raise the price of fuel oil, methane gas and a few similar government-controlled commodities, the Communists privately agreed that the fact of the situation (a monstrous balance-of-payments deficit, inflation at 20 per cent and skyrocketing) made a winter of austerity inevitable. But all the same, they felt they should put on a show of force. It was soon after party secretary Enrico Berlinguer led a rally in Naples: "This has been a day of blood," he said, "and will continue to be a Communist party." There was really no choice.

Accordingly, the Communists warned they would have to reconsider their support of Andreotti's minority government, and so star a serious crisis, unless Fanfani had a chance to discuss and, if need be, modify the measures.

It follows, as night doth, that Andreotti could have assented to such a dictum without exposing himself to severe loss of face as well as charges of crypto-Communism from his own right wing.

### Neat Solution

A neat solution was found, Andreotti bowed to the Communist terms while simultaneously making for an unprecedented broadcast that said, among other things, and crudely summarized, "I still boss around here."

Even neater was that this was just the solution proposed by the Communists themselves.

They had, it subsequently transpired, sent two senior envoys to the Prime Minister's office to suggest that a cozy, nationwide televised address might help smooth things over for everyone. It did. For the Communists, who will now be able to approve the sort of economic measures that would normally bring the mobs out in the streets. For the Prime Minister, whose hitherto unsuspected television charisma has done much to bolster his political standing. And for all those Italians who, though they would have found themselves poorer anyway, are now satisfied that it is a good cause.

There are, of course, some rumblings of discontent. But between Messrs. Andreotti and Berlinguer, there's got to be Italian economy right the wrong can only be solved by divine intervention.

It seems this is the U.S. via anyway, as may be deduced from the recent remark of a visiting Treasury official who, on hearing the full details of Italy's economic predicament, muttered "God help you."

But miracles do happen. Tak Don Carlo Mondini, the "Tyro priest" of Berra, north of Ferrara, who has been making news by levitating during mass, says though the scriptures say all it does is stand on tiptoe.

### Letter

#### Caine Matiny

Born on a street that has become a part of the Warsaw Ghetto where many members of my family perished, and over my own survival to the refuge and hospitality I received in England shortly before the outbreak of the war, I naturally feel profound abhorrence toward any kind of domination and of oppression wherever it prevails. I was thus easily able to get on in President Ford's remarks in his debate with Mr. Carter that there is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe—a dead offensive and indeed bewildering statement. For the next 15 minutes the debate appeared to acquire a "Caine Matiny" flavor reminiscent of the trial which was the closing chapter of the novel.

Geneva. HARRY SPINER



## ARIS THEATER: 'Nina' and 'Hélène'

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

sts will  
e the  
sures the  
ly bring  
he street

...now a member of the  
cine Française, wrote "Nina"  
20 years ago. It is a bouffe-  
comedy of arbitrary quicken-  
absurdity.

is a wife of practical mind,  
husband, discovering her in-  
goes out to shoot her  
but this husband's spouse  
bad cold and his wife  
his office. When Nina ar-  
for a trust, she orders her  
mate into her lover's bed-  
ing him cough syrup, hot-  
bottles and rum-soaked  
the lower into service as

Love Vices

gargonnière becomes a hor-  
ward and the two men be-  
chum, the husband being  
used by the lover's life-  
easy conquests. "The lower,"  
three days of the afternoon  
Nina's chapter, less. But in  
ate he is struck down by an  
before his house and returns  
have first aid from his mis-  
He replaces the husband

is in-patient. Nina, a girl, facile pen  
his face, is likely on  
for the duration of its  
ack. When first done,  
Popescu created Nina with  
characteristic flair and command.  
a. Swanson was the re-  
s maternal materialist on  
way. Rosy Varte is now  
adly heroine in an expansive  
retention. But it is Jacques  
s as the meek, mild cuckold  
steals the show. His is an  
stably diverting performance,  
with charm and slyness.

Velle as the bored Lohario  
ious as an excellent foil. As  
aces about his quarters with  
thing discontent. Every-  
ces delightedly on the most  
relishing each telephone  
from his host's girl friends.



Jean-Laurent Cochet

Cochet's direction reveals him as  
the most meticulous director of  
fruity comedy since Jacques  
Charon.

"La Belle Hélène" presents a  
far more formidable challenge.  
What Cochet has done in this  
instance he has done well enough,  
but he has only lightly tapped  
the genuine possibilities of Of-  
fener's fascinating fantasy about  
the fact that launched a thou-  
sand ships.

"Zola," in the opening pages of  
"Nana," recorded the premiere of  
the opéra-bouffe at the Variétés  
on an April evening in 1864 when  
the Second Empire was in its  
gaudy sunset. Since this jewel of  
exquisite workmanship has had  
countless theatrical settings and  
inspired such imitations as "La  
Bonne Hélène" and "Le Mariage  
de Léonard" of Jules Lemaitre  
and the "Baklava" novel.

It reached its full flower in a  
C. R. Cochet production in  
London during the 1930s. Directed  
by Max Reinhardt and its  
score arranged by R. W. Korn-  
gold, it had Evelyn Laye as its  
Helen, George Robey, the mon-  
arch of the British music halls,  
as its boisterous Menelaus, decor  
and costumes by Oliver Messel  
with Leonide Massine in charge  
of its choreography.

The witty A. F. Herbert, draw-  
ing on both the original Molière  
libretto and on the Ger-  
man adaptation derived from it  
by the Austrian cultural historian  
Egon Friedell, and the Viennese  
dialect expert and playwright  
Hans Sussman, composed the  
book, audaciously adding a third  
act.

Perhaps the Paris Opéra could  
finance as lavish a production as  
Cochet's, but the new produc-  
tion is operating on a limited  
budget. It is respectably dressed,  
but not in the grand manner.

It is unlikely that Molière and  
Halévy would object to the re-  
visions: references to unisex  
and telephonic tonality or to the in-  
clusion of an alarm clock. They  
similarly sent up Attic mythology.  
Nicky Nancel is the fair Helen  
and André Battedou is Paris.  
Pierre Tornade as the spectacle's  
guide is of great humorous aid  
as is Cochet with his vigorous  
capers which lead the opera's  
prancing.

The Théâtre 347 is offering a  
handicap staging of Goldoni's  
"La Venue Russe," adapted by the  
scholarly Pierre Sabatier and di-  
rected by Marcelle Tassencourt.  
Gabry Sylvia is the Venetian  
widow wooed by suitors of various  
nationalities, Gaston Vacchi as  
the pompous, killed Scottish lord  
being the most amusing. There  
is a winning good-natured humor  
to the affair. Jacques Debrun-  
wart has composed some pleasant  
airs, but singing is not the com-  
pany's forte.

SHARPS  
& FLATS

PARIS—There will be a jazz  
concert at the American Center  
Oct. 16 at 8 p.m. featuring a host  
of musicians, including Kenny  
Clark, Bill Coleman, Gérard  
Badini, Michael Roques, Daniel  
Hammak. The same night Steve  
Lacy is at the Nouveau Carré  
and Wallace Davenport and  
Dany Doris at the Carreau de la  
Rue de la Harpe. Robin Trower will  
be at the Pavillon de Paris Oct. 18  
at 8 p.m., and Jimmy Gourley  
and Pierre Michelot open at the  
Caveau de la Montagne, also on  
the 18th, for two weeks, and  
Oct. 22 they will do a one-night  
stand in Reims at the Centre St.  
Jaspey. Patti Smith and John  
Cale will be at the Pavillon de  
Paris Oct. 19 at 8 p.m. while  
Nancy Holloway is appearing  
nightly at La Belle Époque, as  
is Rhonda Scott at the Club St.  
Germain, Anita Tucker at the  
Trois Maîtres, Alice Darr at the  
Champs-Élysées Bar Tahomea  
and the Tony Scott quartet at  
the Hôtel Méridien.

LONDON—Carrie Smith opens  
at Rounde Scott's for two weeks  
on Oct. 18, replacing Illinois  
Jacquet and Milt Buckner. Burl  
Ives will give a concert at the  
Royal Albert Hall Oct. 20 at  
7.30 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—Robin Trower  
and Thin Lizzy will be at the  
RAI-Congresscentrum on Oct. 17  
at 8 p.m.

The Nico Bunk Septet, fea-  
turing Hal Singer, Steve Potts  
and Mike Zwerin, touring the  
Netherlands, are in Amsterdam  
Oct. 15 at the Bin-Huis; in  
Laren Oct. 17 at Nick Volle-  
brecht's café; in The Hague  
Oct. 21 at the Theater Feyn  
and in Den Bosch Oct. 22 at De  
Kakatoe.

Count Basie, recovering from  
a heart attack in Los Angeles,  
hopes to resume leading the band  
soon after the first of the year.  
Meanwhile, the orchestra is ful-  
filling most of its dates with Joe  
Williams as occasional guest  
leader and Nat Pierce on piano.

This week's top single in the  
United States is "Disco Duck,  
Part One" by Rick Dees and His  
Cast of Kids, and in Britain  
"Mistery" by Prozac. No. 8  
on the British charts and climb-  
ing fast is "Girl of My Best  
Friend" by Elvis Presley.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.



T. Boccon-Gibod/SIPA.

## Moving In

With his new 2,500-square-meter locale on the Place des  
Victoires in Paris, Kenzo Takada (Jap) is moving in on the  
Establishment. The three-story set-up houses workrooms, stock  
rooms and a two-story jungle Jap boutique. What started as  
a crazy, humble and next-to-penniless fashion adventure has  
exploded into a \$5-million-a-year business. At the opening of  
the jungle Jap boutique (above, Kenzo and friend celebrate),  
it was still a wild scene.

—HEBE DORSEY.

## The World of Olympic Pastry

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK (NYT).—In the  
somewhat cloistered world of  
Olympic confectionery, Richard  
Blaisdell has a chance of becom-  
ing America's first Bruce Jenner  
of pastry next week in Frankfurt.

When the 14th pastry Olympiad,  
known formally as Internationale  
Kochkunst-Ausstellung, opens in  
Frankfurt's Messehalle—a food  
preparation center—Blaisdell, ex-  
ecutive pastry chef for Maxwell's  
Pum and Tavern on the Green  
restaurants in New York, will be  
out there carving, sculpting,  
buffing, hoping to win his second  
gold medal for pastillage, and  
take some of the other top awards.

The Olympics of pastry are held  
every four years, in the same  
years as the winter and summer  
sports Olympics, and, since 1896,  
except for periods of war, have  
been held in Frankfurt. This  
year chefs from 25 countries will  
compete.

In the last Olympics (1972), the  
Americans (among them, Blais-  
dell) won 17 gold medals; Japan  
came in second with eight.

Tuesday, as he sat in his pastry  
room at the Tavern on the Green,  
chipping away with an Exacto  
knife at a large cameo of George  
Washington, Blaisdell spoke about  
his chances.

"I should do well in pastillage.  
You know I've been working over  
eight months on these, and I've  
already won a couple of awards  
for them." (Pastillage is a paste  
made of icing sugar, powdered  
starch, gum tragacanth and  
water, used to decorate big pastry  
and confections.)

"These" were sculptures of the  
Spirit of '76, of Betsy Ross, of a  
Revolutionary soldier at Valley  
Forge, of Daniel Boone and of a  
swan. Some of them were white,  
others, like the Spirit of '76, were  
carefully painted with vegetable  
coloring—"It's edible. Everything

is edible. As a matter of fact I

eat the leavings as I work."  
There was also Blaisdell's new  
masterpiece, a centerpiece of mul-  
ticolored flowers in an urn, all of  
brightly colored marzipan, an  
Easter egg of sugar and marzipan,  
filled with marzipan flowers and  
vegetables, all being eaten by a  
cute little marzipan rabbit.

But what he hopes will be his  
prize winner is a five-tiered pas-  
tillage cake, each tier carefully

incised with lacework and deco-  
rated with pastillage roses. At-  
tached to each tier are pastillage  
plaques and on the plaques are  
painted portraits of each of the  
American presidents. It will sit  
on an electric turntable, according  
to Blaisdell's wife and assistant,  
Margie, and there will be another  
turntable concealed in the top  
tier on which eagles will whirl  
around.

"And because you have to be  
able to eat something, we'll have  
a little trapdoor in the bottom  
filled with fruitcake which the  
judges can sample," she said.

There will be a Santa Claus  
cookie jar of pastillage, fruit tarts,  
cheese cake, all of it packed in  
crums and styrofoam-padded  
boxes for the drive in the Blais-  
dell van to Chicago, where the  
American team will rendezvous  
before flying to Germany Sunday.

As he was heading for the last  
Olympics in 1972, a tractor-trailer  
hit Blaisdell's van and six pas-  
tillage pieces were reduced to  
hard sugar. "You know," he said,  
"to make it is one thing, to get  
it where you have to go is some-  
thing else."

Denmark Porno  
Is Fading After  
7 Legal Years

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14 (AP).

—The newsstand at a \$50-a-night  
hotel here still displays sex films  
on the same shelf as candy bars  
and maps of the city, but  
pornography in Denmark, where  
it was legalized in 1969, is dy-  
ing.

The porno supermarket, the  
biggest shop of its kind in the  
city, is closing next month and  
the police have stopped the live  
shows that once earned their  
owners up to \$10,000 a night.

"I think it's over now," said  
Aage Slots, a businessman who  
owned three porno shops. "There  
was a great deal of money in it,  
but anybody who's still making  
or selling porno in Denmark is  
lying if he tells you it's the  
way it was."

One explanation is that the  
novelty has worn off and that  
pornography is now available  
in many places where it was a  
shocking notion when Denmark  
first removed legal restraints.

Another factor was the entry  
of full-length hard-core feature  
films from the United States  
into the world market. That cut  
into the mail-order and direct  
sales of Danish-made films.

Marie  
Martine

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## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

in O'Horgan will be the stage  
for a new production of  
of "The Trojan" that will  
its first performance Oct. 17  
the Vienna State Opera, with  
headed by Christa Lind-  
Hilge Demesch, Sonja Gha-  
n and Guy Chavet. Ger-  
chit will conduct. Robin-  
ter and Randy Barolo will  
re sets and costumes and  
coreographer is Wesley Fata.  
quent performances are  
suled for Oct. 20 and 28.

Martha Graham Dance  
any will appear at the  
tre des Champs-Élysées from  
19 to 31 as part of the Paris  
Festival and Festival d'An-  
e. The first program, from  
19 to 24, is composed of  
usion of Angels, "The Plein-  
rayer," "Brand," "Into the  
and "Night Journey." From  
25 to 31, the program will  
Seraphic Dialogue, "Jack-  
Cave of the Heart," "Lam-  
ions" and "Diversion of  
is."

Italian operas fairly per-  
d in France will have new  
ctions this month. Verdi's  
ni" will open the season  
arilles, on Oct. 15 (other  
manes Oct. 17, 20 and 22),  
staging by Jacques Karpis  
signed by Kristin Cammelli  
nd with Carlo Felice Cil-

erio conducting a cast headed  
by Iva Ligabue, Mando Todisco,  
in the title part, and Franco  
Bontoni. On Oct. 23, Ponchielli's  
"La Gioconda" will be staged in  
Bordeaux under the musical di-  
rection of Giuseppe Patané and  
staged by Margherita Walzmann,  
with Cristina Santamone in the  
title role and with Bianca Berni,  
Giorgio Marigli, Stoyan Popov  
and Luigi Rapi in the cast. Other  
performances are scheduled for  
Oct. 24, 27 and 31.

A festival in honor of Pablo  
Casals will gather ensembles and  
musicians from around the world  
in Mexico City from Oct. 16 to  
Nov. 11, under the artistic direc-  
tion of Eugene Istomin and the  
honorary chairmanship of the  
late cellist's widow, Marie Casals  
Iskowitz. The newly formed Pablo  
Casals Orchestra, composed of  
Mexican musicians and players  
from U.S. orchestras, will be un-  
der the direction of Eduardo  
Mata. Also on hand will be the  
London Symphony Orchestra, the  
London Chamber Orchestra and  
the London Symphony Wind En-  
semble, all appearing in Mexico  
for the first time, the Guarneri  
Quartet, the Istomin-Stern-Rose  
Trio and a number of Mexican  
groups. Individual artists include  
many who appeared with Casals  
in the festival he directed until  
his death in 1972.

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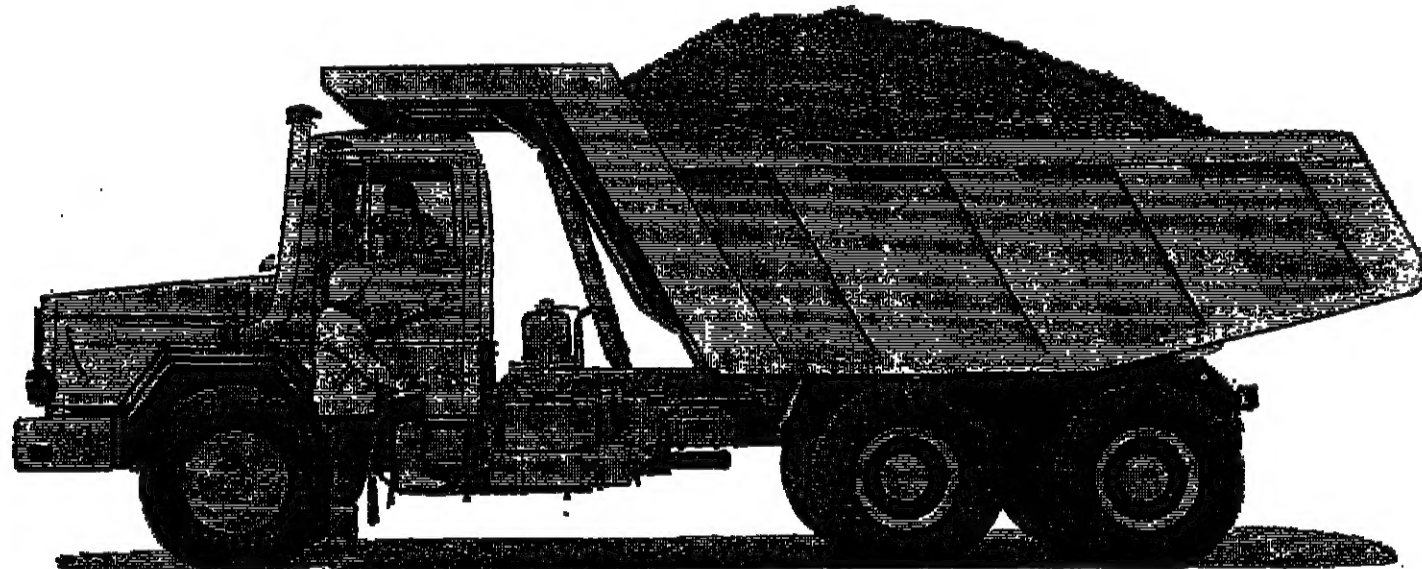
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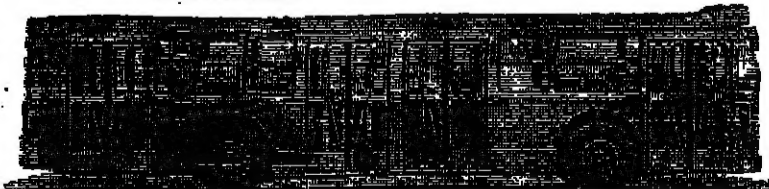
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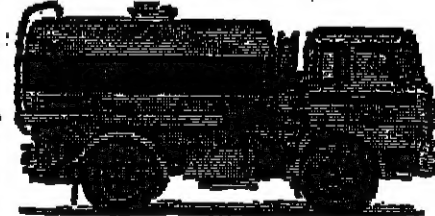
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# NYSE Nationwide Trading, Oct. 14—Closing Prices

1976	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	1976	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close
344	ACF Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	114	Am Invest	70	37	37 1/2
345	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	115	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
346	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	116	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
347	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	117	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
348	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	118	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
349	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	119	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
350	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	120	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
351	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	121	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
352	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	122	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
353	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	123	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
354	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	124	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
355	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	125	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
356	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	126	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
357	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	127	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
358	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	128	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
359	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	129	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
360	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	130	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
361	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	131	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
362	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	132	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
363	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	133	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
364	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	134	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
365	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	135	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
366	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	136	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
367	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	137	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
368	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	138	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
369	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	139	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
370	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	140	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
371	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	141	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
372	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	142	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
373	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	143	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
374	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	144	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
375	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	145	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
376	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	146	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
377	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	147	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
378	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	148	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
379	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	149	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2
380	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	150	Am Med	110	107	107 1/2

1976	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close	1976	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	Close
381	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	381	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
382	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	382	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
383	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	383	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
384	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	384	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
385	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	385	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
386	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	386	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
387	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	387	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
388	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	388	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
389	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	389	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
390	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	390	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
391	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	391	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
392	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	392	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
393	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	393	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
394	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	394	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
395	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	395	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
396	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	396	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
397	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	397	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
398	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	398	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
399	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	399	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2
400	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2	400	ACI Ind	1.80	46	30 1/2

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**Flash... Paris Bourse** OCT. 14 1976

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH/LOW	CLOS. PRICE OCT. 14	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. - 75 F.F.	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 270.30	279	267.20 - 270.30	3	5.4	42.61 - 87.14 - 65.80	9,500	1st sem. '76, net profit, net profit 477 MF vs. 395 MF 1st sem. '75.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 344	344.50	347.30 - 345	19a	4.5	9.76 - 13.27 -	3,384	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Div. 77, 27.75 francs new share distributed.
BSN GERVAYS DAN.	Glass/food	736 - 490	317	308 - 498	-	4.9	102 - 28.36 - 84.30c	3,332	Group 1976 cash flow exceeded forecast of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	208 - 163	144	170.10 - 163	10	6.6	9.30 - 16.36 - 16.41	1,066	Shareholders' AGM, sales 6 months 724 MF (+21.4%) vs. 594 MF 6 months 71.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	152 - 101	104	105.50 - 101	6	6.7	9.24 - 11.18 - 18.82	1,672	1st semest. '76 turnover up 35 with 2,521 MF of which 54% abn.
Cie. Gl. ELECTRICITE	Electric	204 - 240	255	255 - 240	77	4.9	39.78 - 27.60 - 26.46c	5,048	1st semest. '76 turnover (excl. 1st sem. '75) 2,777 MF (+17.2%).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.30 - 100	100.10	100.30 - 100.10	6	7.0	13.00 - 10.26 - 15.85	5,759	1st sem. '76 net profit due sharehold. 36,550,000 F. vs. 31,844,000 F. 1st sem. '75.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 83.70	99.30	99.30 - 98.50	9	6.5	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,338	As of June '76, CIE Group's capital deposits exceeded F.F. 40 billion.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 67.90	67.20	68.10 - 66	11	8.2	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,488	Deposits for the last 12 months increased by 12%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	173 - 100	105	110 - 100	11	7.5	13.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	3,484	1st semest. '76 turnover (excl. 1st sem. '75) 1,234 MF (+2.3%) vs. 1,207 MF 1st sem. '75.
EUROFRANCE	Holding	207 - 165	169.00	172 - 165	5	5.9	(non official) 34.50	2,193	Oct. 1, 75-Sept. 30, '76 net profit 19.2 MF Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '75.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	481.90 - 315	324	345 - 315	11	5.4	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,492	1975 net profit - Fr. 26,374,000, 34% vs. 1974.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	133.00 - 90.30	94	95 - 90.30	3	10.0	41.65 - 64.21 - 34.00c	13,892	Shareholders' AGM, net profit 1st sem. 724 MF (+21.4%) vs. 594 MF 1st sem. '75.
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 170	167	175 - 170	6	3.0	- - - 24.34c	2,323	6th. Administrative turnover (excl. April-June '76) 782 MF (+14.7%).
IMETAL	Mining	154.20 - 78.10	105	110 - 102	45	3.3	7.39 - 17.37 - 2.44c	7,844	1st sem. '76, net profit (excl. 1st sem. '75) 1,234 MF (+2.3%) vs. 1,207 MF 1st sem. '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	621 - 428	434.00	446 - 428	40	1.8	31.37 - - - 11,000	3,157	7th net dividend - Fr. 7.20 MF, in 75% payable on Oct. 11.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	28.20 - 20.60	21.20	21.20 - 20.60	73	6.6	2.85 - 6.18 - 0.29	13,415	Last news from Banque Paribas and Imetal show favorable results.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (ind.)	89.10 - 74	75	78.50 - 76.50	7	8.0	11.71 - 6.28 - 10.78	2,225	64.4% of capital obtained in 1974. Haute Fourneuse de Chaux (ind.)
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM	Chem. ind.	119 - 61	62.10	65 - 61	-	6.1	14.50 - 27.58 - 6.30c	25,162	Recent share repurchase (excl. 1st sem. '75) 1,234 MF (+2.3%) vs. 1,207 MF 1st sem. '75.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITRO.	Holding	492.80 - 210	212.30	214.50 - 210	4	4.7	71.24 - 38.24 - 54.71c	7,818	Sept. 30 meeting approved share repurchase 1,234 MF new share distributed.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	139.70 - 79.30	71.30	76.00 - 73.30	-	-	13.84 - - -	5,430	1st sem. '76 net profit (excl. 1st sem. '75) 1,234 MF (+2.3%) vs. 1,207 MF 1st sem. '75.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 550	567	589 - 550	18	2.6	33.94 - 25.82 - 31.18c	924	Full-year earnings, inflationary positive, contributing to expansion.
ROBECO	Investment	271.20 - 210	230	239 - 249.50	-	2.6	(not relevant)	22,572	On Sept. 1, 1976, 4,413 shares (0.1% of 1976) repurchased (excl. 1st sem. '75) 1,234 MF (+2.3%) vs. 1,207 MF 1st sem. '75.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1980 - 1740	1751	1780 - 1730	34	1.3	64.44 - 71.75 - 32.21c	346	Profitable growth (excl. 1st sem. '75) 1,234 MF (+2.3%) vs. 1,207 MF 1st sem. '75.
SUEZ (Cie. Financ.)	Holding	284.50 - 200.10	208	208 - 200.10	5	6.0	35.76 - 34.60 - 38.00c	6,419	Fr. 14.14 dividend (Fr. 14.14) 100% accepted in 1975. Eastern Dillon & Co.

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings; all others on '75. (b) Tax credit not included. (c) Consolidated.



## Big Italian Banks Raise Loan Rate to 21%

N. Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).—Major Italian banks have raised by 1.5 points to 21% their prime rate, the rate applied to loans to major clients, reliable banks in Milan reported.

## Economy by Deficit like Threat

continued from Page 1  
the \$1.63775 it reached two

ago. "We just don't seem to be slowing prospects on the," said a currency dealer, the front page of The Financial Times this morning was "not you would call confidence."

Caligiana and particularly sub-barred Chancellor of the Treasury Denis Healey, are their policy of paying a modest public spending and a slow redirection of resources toward industry.

left wing of the Labor demands a wage economy of strict import controls and to public spending while the Conservative demand sharper cuts. Mr. Healey only has them to deal with the International Monetary Fund as well.

\$1.5-billion loan. The pound struck its low, the government said, to apply to the fund loan of \$1.5 billion. But it will have to satisfy the British economic policy work.

fund flows on trade, but yesterday the Chancellor of the Treasury said the country's trade union both recommended controls. Mr. Callaghan, 14 believed to be considering views.

government did manage to at least temporarily, by the miners' union. It miners' strike in the winter 3-74 that put the country 3-74 day workweek.

miners have demanded an retirement plan. The government sees this as a violation pay-policy and is inclined to them down. In the face, the miners voted to strike but were later persuaded to a walkout.

Elective Dictatorship. DON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Italy's former head of industry, today described as an "elective dictatorship" and offered a blueprint for a constitution limiting the of Parliament.

television lecture, he said, Italy, supposedly dedicated to law, had moved a totalitarianism which only be altered by a system and radical overhaul of the Italian Constitution.

in the 1970-74, the government, Lord was the highest judicial in Britain and also presided the House of Lords.

Trade Gap. h EEC Is Cut. DON, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—The trade deficit with the European Community is steadily falling, but it \$1.017 billion in the first year.

figure was \$203 million in the second half of and it was the third consecutive year in which the total was down.

is revealed in the October of "Trade and Industry" magazine today by the ment of Trade.

magazine said: "The area which our data showed the marked improvement in the 3 months of this year was SC."

dollar Borrowings. JINOTON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to foreign branches fell \$776 to \$4.11 billion in the ending Oct. 8, the Federal Board reported. This was billion higher than the of Eurodollar borrowings week ended Oct. 8, 1975.



## Purchasing Firms Form Holding Company

### Kennecott to Sell Peabody for \$1.2 Billion

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Kennecott Copper Corp. said today directors approved the sale of its Peabody Coal Corp.'s U.S. operations to a holding company owned by Newmont Mining Corp., Williams Companies, Bechtel Corp., Minor Corp. and Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for \$1.2 billion.

In information being sent to shareholders, Kennecott said that of the \$1.2 billion, \$600 million will be in cash and short-term notes and \$200 million principal amount is in the form of 30-year guaranteed notes of the holding company with interest at a rate to make them marketable at a face value.

In addition, Kennecott will receive \$400 million principal amount of 30-year subordinated income notes of the holding company, which will carry interest at 5 percent, principal, an interest which will be payable at maturity if not previously earned.

Regarding its Australian operations, Kennecott said that \$100 million of the cash payment represents the purchase price for Peabody's Australian operations, which will be sold to a wholly-owned subsidiary of Broken Hill Pty. Co. of Australia.

The company said the entire transaction is subject to approval by the Federal Trade Commission and that the closing of the sale must await that approval.

Kennecott said the Australian part of the transaction is also subject to the approval of the Australian Reserve Bank. Kennecott's acquisition of Peabody has been in litigation with

## S. Korea Seeks \$150 Million In an Unusual Bond Offering

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP-DJ).—South Korea, which earlier this year arranged an unusual \$150-million performance bond with a group of foreign banks, is about to return to the international money market with another innovative borrowing plan designed to speed the country's economic development.

Seven South Korean banks, including the government-controlled Korean Exchange Bank, have formed a syndicate to borrow between \$100 million and \$150 million from a syndicate of commercial banks, it was learned.

Proceeds from the loan would be used by the South Korean banks to finance the country's export industries. In addition, companies that help the nation's

balance of trade by manufacturing products that currently must be imported also would be eligible to make use of the loan.

Each of the seven banks would be jointly liable for the loan. That is, if any portion of the loan went bad, a creditor could hold all of the borrowing banks liable.

The five-year loan is expected to carry an interest rate about 1 7/8 percentage points over the London Interbank Offered Rate. In addition, another percentage point will go for management fees and other "front money."

The loan may have a "multi-currency option" enabling lenders to offer either dollars on deposit outside the United States or other currencies. Sources say marketing of the loan should begin within the next month.

The loan is believed to be the first in which a syndicate of banks, jointly liable, has been formed to borrow from a syndicate of lenders. Such syndicate-to-syndicate financing "could become more common throughout the developing world as countries look for new ways to raise funds," suggests one banker familiar with the plan.

The lending syndicate is being put together by Asia Pacific Capital Corp. of Hong Kong, which is 70 percent owned by Citibank of New York and 30 percent by Fuji Bank of Tokyo.

One South Korean source said the borrowing syndicate is being formed to introduce "at once several banks which don't have international reputations to the foreign lending community."

It might be more difficult for many of the banks to borrow abroad on their own, and it would take a long time to introduce each of the banks individually to the international market, he added.

In addition, "the presence of the Korea Exchange Bank and the joint and several liability will provide the lenders with something close to a government guarantee," he said.

## U.S. Creates Anti-Bribery Squad

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The Justice Department has formed a special task force to press criminal charges in corporate bribery cases, a senior department official disclosed yesterday.

Although the Securities and Exchange Commission has forced some 225 companies to admit making illegal or questionable payments during the past two years, the cases to be pursued would be the first to involve the possibility of prosecution and jail.

For a long time there have been unconfirmed accounts of friction between the SEC and the Justice Department over what steps, if any, should be taken beyond forcing the companies to make public their illegal or questionable payments, most of which involved officials of foreign companies.

In some instances the commission was said to be unhappy that the Justice Department did not follow SEC recommendations for prosecution. There was also said to be some belief at the Justice Department that not all the cases turned over to it were strong ones.

SEC Lacks Power. The SEC has no powers to bring criminal cases on its own.

The task force, according to the Justice Department official, was set up because of a growing number of cases that may involve prosecutable offenses.

"We have had individual cases under consideration for many months now, but in light of the volume involved we determined that an approach such as this would be appropriate," the official declared.

He said at least seven attorneys would be involved, plus investigators and liaison and support personnel, and that the task force would look for violations of numerous federal laws. He mentioned specifically those dealing with mail and wire fraud, bank secrecy and making false statements to the government.

There are no specific bribery statutes, but we may be able to prosecute under other theories," the official said.

The task force will be under the direction of Richard Becker, deputy chief of the fraud section of the Justice Department's criminal division. The anti-trust

and tax divisions will also participate.

The official said he could not say if any particular type of case would have priority, nor would he say that any people had been identified for probable indictment.

It appeared likely, however, that the closest scrutiny would be given those two dozen companies and officials whose behavior the SEC considered egregious enough to bring its own civil action.

The other 200 companies that have admitted questionable payments would presumably be looked at later since they were encouraged by the SEC to participate in a so-called "voluntary" disclosure program in which they were informally told there would be "less need for enforcement."

## Dow Average Drops 12 Points As Glammers, Blue Chips Dip

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—A stiff hammering in the blue chips and glammers led a broad stock market retreat today, erasing nearly all of the big rise of the previous session.

Some analysts, who had expected New York Exchange prices to extend yesterday's technical rally, were mystified by the steep decline today.

Dreyfus Corp.'s research director, Monte Gordon, said the decline indicated that yesterday's advance was nothing more than a technical bounce, and that the market was still "plagued with many problems."

The sluggish U.S. economy has been cited most often recently as the major reason for the market's slump the last three weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 12.38 points to close at 938.92.

Volume totaled 18.61 million shares, down from 21.7 million yesterday. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 985 to about 430.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, for the week ended Oct. 6 jumped an average \$4 billion while the broader M-2 supply jumped \$8 billion.

Of late the money-supply report has lost some significance among analysts because of consecutive, volatile and contradictory record-breaking swings. But with the Fed recently moving toward what is believed to be an accommodation in its monetary stance, which would affect short-term interest rates and, ultimately, corporate borrowing and expansion, analysts say the weekly Fed report has acquired new significance.

CBS Inc. lost 2 1/8 to 50 1/2. It realigned top management positions yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index was off about 0.67 at 97.58.

Farm commodity futures fell heavily on the Chicago Board of Trade, led by soybeans futures, which fell the limit of 20 cents a bushel.

Soybeans had advanced the limit of 20 cents a bushel the previous session.

Soybean oil was down the limit and meal fell around \$8 a ton. Wheat futures were down around 15 cents and corn more than 8.

Oats lost 5 1/2.

Arco made a cash tender offer for 27 per cent of Anaconda's shares valued at \$162 million in March. In July Arco bought \$100 million of Anaconda debentures.

For the first half of fiscal 1976, which began in April, Nissan's exports rose 32 per cent from the like year-earlier period to 561,854 units. Total production was up 12 per cent in the first half to 1,160,910 units.

Domestic auto registrations, or sales, in September fell a steep 20 per cent to 84,380 units from a year ago, but were above August's 82,636 units, the company said.

For the first half of the fiscal year ended September, domestic sales were off 8 per cent to 594,794 units.

Toyota Motor Co., meanwhile, said its auto exports jumped 38.5 per cent in September from a year ago to 52,062 units, while overall September production fell 12 per cent to 516,487 units.

Exports during the first nine months of 1976 rose 37.5 per cent from the like 1975 period to 856,572 units. Overall auto production from January to September increased 5.5 per cent to 1,808,562 units, the company said.

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

(c) Commercial franc. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	638.2	569.9
Profits	23.6	23.3
Per Share	0.83	0.83

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,970.0	1,710.0
Profits	88.9	82.3
Per Share	3.10	2.95

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	852.5	818.5
Profits	34.9	29.1
Per Share	1.78	1.48

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,280.0	2,250.0
Profits	73.3	64.5
Per Share	4.02	3.26

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	25.5	19.7
Profits	0.88	0.67
Per Share	2.37	1.70

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	496.0	526.0
Profits	13.0	21.0
Per Share	0.83	1.40

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,600.0	1,400.0
Profits	60.0	35.0
Per Share	4.08	1.56

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	22.1	21.8
Profits	1.60	1.51
Per Share	1.72	1.42

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	65.3	76.3
Profits	4.53	5.28
Per Share	6.72	7.43

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,890.0	2,480.0
Profits	111.2	98.4
Per Share	1.46	1.20

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	551.9	453.7
Profits	22.8	13.0
Per Share	0.91	0.52

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,580.0	1,320.0
Profits	71.1	47.9
Per Share	2.83	1.91

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	334.9	294.3
Profits	34.3	29.4
Per Share	1.92	1.73

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,000.0	949.0
Profits	102.0	84.8
Per Share	5.76	5.10

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,377.3	1,296.2
Profits	170.6	183.5
Per Share	1.06	1.14

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,751.0	2,388.6
Profits	428.0	350.9
Per Share	2.66	2.54

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	426.3	383.5
Profits	14.3	8.2
Per Share	1.13	0.70

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,230.0	1,030.0
Profits	29.5	17.8
Per Share	3.13	1.60

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	569.5	531.6
Profits	35.0	15.9
Per Share	0.96	0.68

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,586.9	1,517.0
Profits	56.8	55.2
Per Share	2.25	2.28

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	697.6	610.8
Profits	42.1	33.7
Per Share	1.72	1.38

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,890.0	76.4
Profits	99.1	76.4
Per Share	4.06	3.14

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	591.0	503.0
Profits	40.1	30.5
Per Share	1.58	1.47

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,680.0	1,380.0
Profits	118.1	88.4
Per Share	5.88	2.81

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,330.0	1,220.0
Profits	33.4	32.8
Per Share	0.43	0.42

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	3,910.0	3,400.0
Profits	121.4	76.5
Per Share	1.57	0.97

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	544.0	442.9
Profits	22.8	21.1
Per Share	1.27	1.18

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,560.0	1,240.0
Profits	56.2	39.9
Per Share	3.11	1.59

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	679.1	615.9
Profits	33.2	19.0
Per Share	5.51	0.29

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	3,010.0	1,780.0
Profits	85.4	52.9
Per Share	1.31	0.81

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	756.1	632.7
Profits	80.5	58.4
Per Share	0.61	0.46

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,130.0	1,790.0
Profits	220.2	153.1
Per Share	1.87	1.20

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	330.7	309.4
Profits	18.1	14.9
Per Share	1.50	1.26

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,650.0	941.3
Profits	63.8	51.1
Per Share	5.32	4.24

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	569.5	531.6
Profits	35.0	15.9
Per Share	0.96	0.68

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,586.9	1,517.0
Profits	56.8	55.2







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## U.S. Commodity Price

[illegible]

Unq.	Mar	5.90	5.93	5.81	5.90	5.83
—	Apr	6.45	6.58	6.39	6.51	6.42
	May	8.30	8.30	8.10	8.10	8.10

34	Sales 1,156, feetings		N.Y. SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)		LIVE BEEF, CATTLE (40,000)	
					Apr	469.3 460.0 530.0 434.9 40.1
200.00	Dec	422.80 423.80 413.50 417.50 422.80	Oct	39.58 42.27 39.55 39.90 3.3		
213.82	Jan	424.50 424.50 417.00 418.00 425.10	Dec	41.03 41.13 41.25 42.00 3.8		
50-50	Mar	424.50 424.50 422.00 423.00 427.50	Jan	41.03 41.13 41.25 42.00 3.8		
63%-65	Jul	437.00 437.00 431.00 431.00 437.50	Apr	42.50 42.83 42.15 42.90 4.0		
3.32%-3.5	Aug	447.00 447.00 440.00 440.00 447.50	Jun	42.75 44.00 43.45 44.00 4.4		
30-35	Oct	447.00 447.00 440.00 440.00 447.50	Oct	44.11 44.15 43.85 44.15 4.3		
4-31	Jan	452.50 452.50 445.50 446.00 452.50	April 1994: June 25%; Aug 34%; Oct 8.			
143.50	Sales estimated 15,500		Open Interest: Oct 1177; Dec 1047;			
			9,500 April 626; June 1182; Aug 564;			
	COTTON, NO. 2 (50 lbs)			LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)		
			Dec	34.13 34.78 33.85 34.45 3.3		
774.00	Mar	80.75 80.75 78.10 78.10 80.55	Dec	32.80 33.45 32.55 33.25 3.3		
	May	80.80 80.80 79.00 79.10 81.63	Feb	32.80 33.45 32.55 33.25 3.3		
	Jul	71.50 71.50 70.40 70.40 71.35	Apr	32.10 32.42 31.75 32.05 3.2		
	Oct	71.00 71.25 70.40 70.40 71.35	Jun	33.10 33.35 34.50 35.10 3.6		
	Dec	67.40 67.40 66.40 66.40 67.75	Aug	33.30 33.50 34.50 35.10 3.6		
	Jan	67.40 67.40 66.40 66.40 67.75	Oct	34.00 34.10 33.70 33.85 3.6		
	Sales: 4,550.		Dec	34.00 34.00 32.90 33.95 3.5		
			Jan	34.00 34.00 32.90 33.95 3.5		
	ORANGE JUICE (5,000 lbs)			Sales: Oct 135; Dec 2402; Feb 240		
Prev.	Nov	47.15 47.15 46.10 46.70 47.40				
9.00	Jan	46.25 46.30 45.90 46.70 46.80				

9.00	Jan	48.25	48.50	48.90	48.70	48.00
9.25	Mar	47.80	48.10	47.20	48.00	49.40
9.45	May	49.00	49.60	49.00	49.60	50.65

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		CORN (5,000 BU)				
976	Dec	2.71	2.72½	2.65½	2.66	2.74½
Low	Mar	2.80½	2.81	2.74¼	2.74¼	2.83

LONDON COMMODITIES				London Commodities			
	Mar	Apr	May		Oct. 14, 1976		
<b>Low</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>130.25</b>	<b>130.25</b>	<b>131.50</b>
Dec	2.71	2.71	2.71	High	130.25	130.25	131.50
Jan	2.82	2.81	2.84	Close	130.25	130.25	131.50
Feb	2.83	2.83	2.78	Prev. (Close)	130.25	130.25	131.50
Mar	2.84	2.84	2.83				
Apr	2.85	2.85	2.83				
May	2.78	2.82	2.76				
Jun	2.79	2.79	2.78				
Jul	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Aug	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Sep	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Oct	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Nov	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Dec	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jan	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Feb	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Mar	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Apr	2.71	2.72	2.68				
May	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jun	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jul	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Aug	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Sep	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Oct	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Nov	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Dec	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jan	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Feb	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Mar	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Apr	2.71	2.72	2.68				
May	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jun	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jul	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Aug	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Sep	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Oct	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Nov	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Dec	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jan	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Feb	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Mar	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Apr	2.71	2.72	2.68				
May	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jun	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jul	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Aug	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Sep	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Oct	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Nov	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Dec	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jan	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Feb	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Mar	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Apr	2.71	2.72	2.68				
May	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jun	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jul	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Aug	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Sep	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Oct	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Nov	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Dec	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jan	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Feb	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Mar	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Apr	2.71	2.72	2.68				
May	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jun	2.71	2.72	2.68				
Jul	2.71	2.72	2.68				

210	Jan	188.50	190.00	189.50	182.50	190.20	Ma
333	Mar	191.00	192.00	183.00	185.00	192.00	Ma
1 890	May	190.00	192.00	184.00	185.50	192.50	Jul

210	Jan	181.50	194.00	185.00	194.00	Mar	1975	1950	1954	1955	1953	1951
230	Feb	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Apr	1975	1950	1954	1955	1953	1951
250	Mar	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	May	1975	1950	1954	1955	1953	1951
270	Apr	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Jun	1975	1950	1954	1955	1953	1951
290	May	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Jul	1960	1944	1945	1947	1957	1955
310	Jun	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Aug	1960	1944	1945	1947	1957	1955
330	Jul	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Sep	1960	1944	1945	1947	1957	1955
350	Aug	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Oct	1960	1944	1945	1947	1957	1955
370	Sep	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Nov	1960	1944	1945	1947	1957	1955
390	Oct	191.00	192.00	183.00	192.00	Dec	1960	1944	1945	1947	1957	1955
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Composite	54.35	53.82	53.88	-0.44

[illegible]

9%	PG&E pr	32,200	22 1/2%—1/2
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1 1/4 6%	Mitchell	19,200	37 1/2%—1 1/2

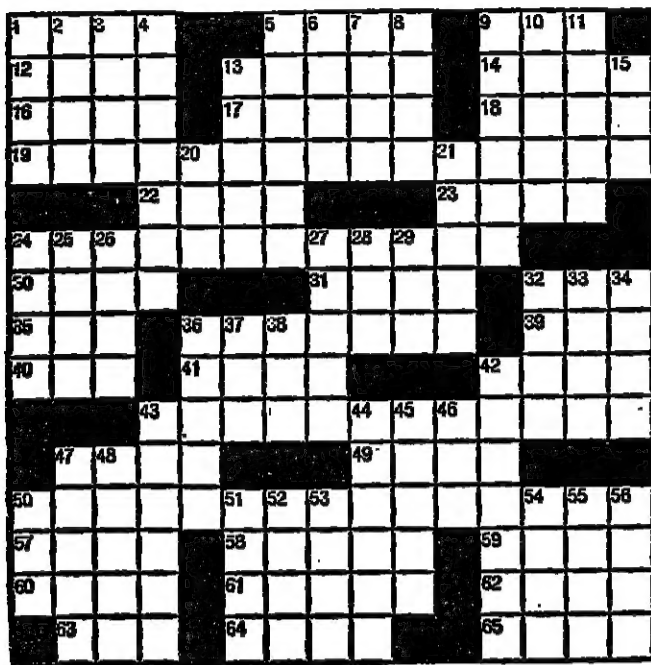
7-16	Houston	M	29.80	68%+1%
7-16	Nitriched		19.20	37%+1½
7-16	Champ	P	18.50	3½+¼
7-16	Falcon	SHP	17.00	27%+¾
7-16	PGE	8.64pf	12.20	23%+
7-16	Apernet	Final total		1,710,000
7-16	Stock sales year ago			1,417,500
7-16	<b>American Stock Index:</b>			
7-16	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7-16	90.44	97.55	97.40	- .05



# CROSSWORD

Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Templeton  
9 Small amount  
12 Miss Lee  
13 Architectural moldings  
14 Bills  
16 "Crossing" (road sign)  
17 Kind of flu  
18 Cartoonist  
19 Las Vegas takeaways  
22 Stoke  
23 "At —" I  
24 Poker holding  
30 Solar offerings  
31 Walking or sugar  
32 Piercing tool  
35 Nitrogen  
36 Prefix  
37 Pet-shop offerings  
39 The Windy City  
40 Still  
41 Toy  
42 Kind of lash  
43 Phonics  
47 Partner of polish  
49 Pinker
- DOWN**
- 1 Ray  
2 Property right  
3 Famed Robt.  
4 Beverage  
5 "I'll do it —"  
6 In the thick of  
7 Austrian statesman  
8 Rockfish  
9 Thingsamabob  
10 Frost fies  
11 Midler  
13 Jewelry piece  
15 Desperate initials  
20 — de la Pair
- 21 Hawaiian geese  
24 Ash  
25 Fog's relative  
26 Hindu peasant  
27 — God  
28 Scottish daw  
29 Kind of keeper  
30 Head or tooth  
33 Vibrating sound  
34 Face parts  
36 Honshu city  
37 Unpopular clip  
38 Norse god of war  
43 Thrice-told jokes  
44 Liquor measures  
45 Made a villainous gesture  
46 Underdog victory  
48 — the light  
49 Made a promise  
50 Joe's home  
51 — la-la  
52 Humour or rags  
53 Weight system  
54 Harness part  
55 Parched  
56 Seed part  
58 Evil



# WEATHER

ALGAE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALGAE	10	55	Clear				
AMSTERDAM	11	56	Variable				
ANAKA	22	72	Unstable				
ATLANTA	23	77	Clear				
BEVERLY	24	78	Clear				
BELGRADE	25	73	Cloudy				
BELLEVILLE	26	79	Cloudy				
BRUSSELS	27	59	Cloudy				
BUDAPEST	28	50	Rain				
BUDAPEST	29	51	Rain				
CARABLANCA	30	73	Cloudy				
COPENHAGEN	31	48	Rain				
COSTA DEL SOL	32	76	Clear				
DUBLIN	33	52	Clear				
EDINBURGH	34	50	Rain				
FLORENCE	35	68	Clear				
FRANKFURT	36	53	Clear				
GENEVA	37	54	Rain				
HELSINKI	38	53	Cloudy				
LYON	39	52	Rain				
LAS PALMAS	40	51	Overcast				
LEON	41	59	Shower				
LONDON	42	52	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	43	50	Cloudy				

Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 2200 GMT.

# INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 14, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.	
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co. Ltd.</b>	
(d) Baerbond	SP611
(d) Baerfund	SP610
(d) Baerfund	SP611
(d) Baerfund	SP612
<b>BANQUE VON BERNST &amp; CO.</b>	
(d) BVP Fund	SP235
(d) BVP Fund	SP236
(d) BVP Fund	SP237
(d) BVP Fund	SP238
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.</b>	
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DENNIS THE MENACE

# JUMBLE

Unriddle these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUSHK

GUJED

TONBEN

CADILP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: MAJOR QUAL PODUM HARBOR  
Answer: Opening for a correspondent - A MAILBOX

# BOOKS

JULIAN GRENFELL

His Life and the Times of His Death 1888

By Nicholas Mosley. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Illustrated. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Richard Locke

IN recent years, as they staggered out of the mud and moral chaos of Vietnam and Watergate, many Americans have turned with eager nostalgia to a popular fantasy of England at the turn of the century, a lost world of grace, order and the thick, comforting social texture so evident in the television series "Upstairs, Downstairs" and a score of new books on Edwardian and Georgian life. There seems to be an unending fascination with the elegant lassitude and lawn-party wit of the Bloomsbury set, with its sexual gossip whiff of upper-class perversion.

This ambitious biography of Julian Grenfell can be read as a corrective to such popular longings. For what the English novelist Nicholas Mosley has done is to trace the story of a young man's frustrating, incestuous love for his mother—one of the great aristocratic wit and beauty of the 1890s—and to connect it with his brief apotheosis as a great English soldier-poet when he was killed in a Flanders field in 1915 at the age of 27.

Julian Grenfell was the last unironically perceived English hero; he died before men realized the full horror, the morbid anti-heroism of trench warfare. Grenfell's poem "Rink Rink" published in the "Times of London" the day after his death, was much beloved and admired by Henry James and Winston Churchill.

But Grenfell is more than a historical curiosity, the last of an English species, a happy warrior. For as Mosley takes great pains to show, Grenfell was anything but happy with conventional upper-class life. His father was a famous sportsman; his mother was the star of "The Souls," a fashionable social set that prized an exquisite lightness of touch and witty flirtation above all (its members included such literary and political figures as Arthur Balfour, George Curzon, Herbert Asquith, Evan Charteris, and—briefly—Oscar Wilde), but Julian felt trapped in this world of balls, country weekends and an anxious guarding of social propriety that he felt compromised individual growth and dignity.

Out of rage and competition with his mother's admirers, Julian drove himself hard at Eton and Oxford. His friends saw him as something of a madman. "He rowed and he hung the read, and he cracked in the quad at night, greyhounds from the Hambleton, boxed all champions; capped the most, the bravest of the most, and charmed everybody." At 21 he wrote an account of seven years' desertion, "conventionally" of his life. It cost him dear. He had a black depression, and of Oxford and his mother's sofa with a shotgun for months of feeling "as if it had been up into the hills." He recovered and plunged ever more violently into the world of English cavalry officer—first, then to South Africa, finally threw himself into war as if it were the blood sport. "I adore one loves one's fellow much more when one is killing him."

For Nicholas Mosley, to Grenfell's character is to see the world behind this lies a very interesting cultural. That the war began, frustrations of traditional class English family, sexual roles—an ideal woman as glamorous, all mothers of men as little boys begging the tions (when these boys at one killing partridges, at keeping imperial order.

Which argument is it we last expect, after all, novelist like Nicholas himself the son of an aristocratic line this fast Sir Oswald Mosley, the Elder of the 30s) author of such menagerie terrace works as "The Impossible Object" and "The Natives." But if book is uncommonly true, it's not merely the son's shuttling between low-level and pointed political life, Mosley's anger and conflict Julian's mother, nor a love for Julian himself, disappointing is the last, the most sound like rich suits, Molesley fails as a major or biographer in depth, ferreted out of those Grenfell family papers, new material to create the more provocative recent months.

Richard Locke is on staff of The New York Times.

# BRIDGE

By Alan Tr

After his strong artificial opening of two clubs, West jumps to three hearts as shown on the diagram. The passes follow, and he contents himself with a simple three spades rather than a cue-bid of four hearts, which would show a big three-suiter. North raises to four and South bids six.

West leads the heart ace, and thinks to himself: "If there had been no adverse bidding, the natural way to see about this contract would be to play off the ace, king and another diamond, planning to ruff the fourth round if necessary. However, in view of West's vulnerable pre-empt, bad breaks must be expected in at least one minor suit."

Another point is that, according to their convention card, the opponents lead king from ace-king. If West has not departed from the convention, then there is a good chance that East may have K-x and that I can set up the queen as a trick.

Now the declarer was the play the ace, succeeds in the diamonds. He is left diamond nine. As the card diamond nine, and lead minor-suit honor, giving a trick and an entry to the queen. It would not help, duck in diamonds, for would throw him in at fourth round of that suit. If West had held a diamond honor he would have had to win and play a bringing dummy's queen a life and squeezing East process.

مركز الفن العربي



## Royals' Latest Surprise Puts Them in 5th Game

A black and white photograph of a large, ornate, classical-style building. The building features a prominent pediment supported by several columns. The facade is highly detailed with carvings and statues. The building is surrounded by trees and landscaping. The image is somewhat grainy and has a high-contrast, almost posterized appearance.

**Yankees' Mickey Rivers just fails to grab Fred Patek drive that went for a double.**

## Africans Plan Drive to Bar S. Africa in Tennis

BARCELONA, Oct. 14 (Reuters). — African nations are launching a drive to force South Africa out of international lawn tennis. Sir Claude Ganga, general secretary of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, said here today.

Meanwhile, an official confirmed today that the federations that govern world sports have failed to agree on any resolution condemning political interference at this summer's Olympic Games at Montreal.

The Davis Cup is the last major sporting competition in which the South Africans are able to compete without facing worldwide bans.

Mr. Ganga, at a dinner last night given to world sports leaders at the Hotel de Ville, here of the International Olympic Committee's Executive Board and federations governing individual sports, warned the new secretary-general of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, David Gray, of the next target.

"We have been busy getting the South Africans out of athletics, swimming and boxing," Mr. Ganga said. "We have time now to concentrate on tennis."

He expanded on the plans to reporters here today.

Mr. Ganga, who is credited with organizing the African boycott at Montreal, came here from his headquarters in Cameroon to observe the IOC meeting. The IOC was to consider action against the African nations that walked out of the Olympics rather than compete alongside New Zealand. The Africans accused New Zealand of supporting South Africa by sending the All-Blacks rugby union team there earlier in the year.

Lawn tennis has IOC recognition because it is on the program for regional games, but has not been able to win a place in the Olympic Games largely because of the domination of professionals in the sport.

Mr. Ganga noted that the South Africans, who won the Davis Cup by default in 1974, had been forced out of European-style play and were competing in Latin America in qualifying rounds.

"Support From Friends"

Mexico has deflected on its chances rather than meet the South Africans and, Mr. Ganga said, "We will be able to win more support from friends in South America in the future, now that we have time to concentrate our attack on the tennis field."

The first moves will be made in the Davis Cup competition, he said. "Then we will be organizing action against the individual South African players."

On the issue of condemning political interference at the Montreal Games, Thomas Keller, Swiss president of the General Association of International Federations, which links world sports bodies, told a news conference that the federations had not agreed to a common position before their meeting tomorrow with the IOC Executive Board.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**GOOD LOOKING guys + girls for** advertisement. **U.S. military**, **Europe**, **Hawa**, **U.S. military**, **meet people + have** **fun**, **resume**, **photo** and **phone No.** **10**: **Box 11,224, Herald, Paris.**

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

**ENGLISHMAN**, 38, living in Paris requires commissions/responsibilities in **France**, **Britain** & **U.S.A.** but only **writing** & **travel** **experience**. **Write**: **Box 56,826, Herald, Paris.**

**EXPERIENCED** **AMERICAN** **secretary**, **English**, seeks **part time** **job** **Paris/Brussels/Paris** **area**. **Work** **days** **evening** **preferable**. **Ability** **to** **work** **in** **French** **and** **English**. **Write**: **Box 11,224, Herald, Paris.**

**F L U E N T F R E N C H , G E R M A N ,** **AMERICAN** **woman**, 25, university **graduate** with **extensive** **business** **and** **secretarial** **experience** **seeks** **traveling** **airline** **position**. **Write**: **Box 11,224, Herald, Paris.**

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